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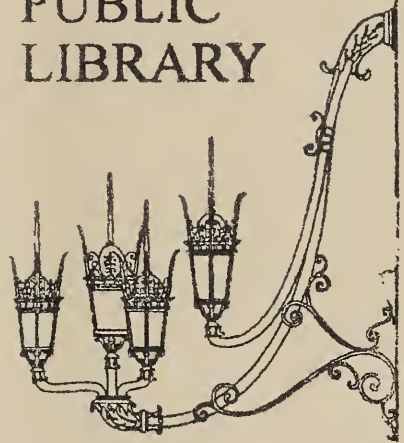

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THE JENKS FAMILY OF ENGLAND

Compiled under the Terms of the Will of

HARLAN W. JENKS, Deceased

by

Meredith B. Colket, Jr., F.A.S.G.

Supplement to the

Genealogy of the Jenks Family of America

(1952)

by William B. Browne

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THE JENKS FAMILY OF ENGLAND

By Meredith B. Colket, Jr., F.A.S.G., of Washington, D. C.

Introduction

Harlan Walker Jenks (1880–1942) provided in his will for the preparation of a genealogy of the Jenks family. Under the terms of the will, the "Genealogy of the Jenks Family of America" was compiled by the late William B. Browne and published in 1952. It deals with the descendants of the New England colonist, Joseph Jenks. Research was later carried on to determine, if possible, the ancestry of Joseph Jenks and that of his first wife. The present study summarizes in brief the results of this research. Much of the basic material obtained or compiled in connection with the study and photocopies of original documents cited are in the Jenks Source Books, which are to be offered to the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

We acknowledge with thanks the cooperation of Mr. Leonard Marbury and Miss Mary L. Chadwick, Vice President and Trust Officer, and Assistant Trust Officer, respectively, of the Washington Loan and Trust Company Branch of the Riggs National Bank, who were charged with handling the estate of Harlan Walker Jenks. We acknowledge the excellent research and remarkable persistence of Mrs. Dorothy Smith Coleman in following up difficult clues abroad. Her continuous support of this work has been outstanding and is deserving of the highest praise.

In addition, we acknowledge the research assistance and technical skills of a number of people. Particularly, we want to thank Dr. Arthur Adams, F.S.A, F.A.S.G., Miss Rosalie Fellows Bailey, F.A.S.G., Mr. John I. Coddington, F.A.S.G., Mr. W. E. C. Cotton, formerly chairman of the executive committee of the Society of Genealogists, Mr. Donovan Dawe, Professor E. N. Hartley, Albert E. J. Hollaender, Ph.D., F.S.A., Miss N. J. M. Kerling, Ph.D., The Viscount Mersey, P.C., C.M.G., C.B.E., F.S.A., Mr. G. A. Moriarty, F.S.A., F.A.S.G., Francis R. Sears, Esq., Dr. Jean Stephenson, F.A.S.G., Mr. Anthony R. Wagner, C.V.O., Richmond Herald, College of Arms, Dr. Richard Williams, F.S.A., and Mr. A. Vere Woodman, F.S.A.

Finally, words of praise are especially due the British public officials at the Guildhall Library, Somerset House, the British Museum, the Public Record Office, and the National Library of Wales, and the staff of the Society of Genealogists, London. These persons were, without exception, courteous and generous.

The research produced far more difficult problems of identity than any the writer had before encountered. We believe that some of the problems have been successfully solved, and that sound evidence has suggested solution to the others. We hope that the results of these investigations will be of value to the descendants of Joseph Jenks and to others interested in the colonist's origin and background.

I. The English Origin of the New England Colonist, Joseph Jenks

Joseph Jenks, the Lynn, Mass., proprietor of 1645, became associated with the iron works founded by John Winthrop, Jr., at nearby Saugus, the first successful iron works in America. Jenks invented a water mill and a distinct new type of scythe which is the forerunner of the scythe used today. He was granted a patent on his inventions by the Massachusetts Bay Colony, the first machine patent to be granted in the American colonies. He was interested in coinage, and, according to a tradition, cut the dies for the famous pine tree shilling. At an early date he negotiated with the Boston selectmen for the construction of a fire engine. In his later years he tried to build a wire factory. According to Professor E. N. Hartley of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology archaeological excavations recently carried on by the Steel Institute at Saugus reveal that Jenks was a skilled toolmaker.

Joseph Jenks founded a family of renown. Sketches of his life and of the lives of his son, Joseph, his grandson, Joseph, the colonial Rhode Island Governor, and some other family members, appear in the "Dictionary of American Biography". A descendant, Rhoda Jenks, married into the prominent Rhode Island merchant family of Brown, and had, among her descendants, Nicholas Brown, from whom Brown University derives its name, and the son of Nicholas, John Carter Brown, whose collections and gifts resulted in the John Carter Brown Library.[1] Several descendants of Joseph are named in the current edition of "Who's Who in America".

It is therefore not surprising that considerable interest has been manifested in Joseph's origin and background. Investigations were carried on in England at different periods to establish his identity, but these met with but indifferent success. As a result of the investigations, however, suggested or claimed identifications have been made in America. Joseph, whose family surname has been spelled in various ways but chiefly Jenks, Jenkes, and Jenckes, has been variously identified as:

1. A son of Arthur Jenkes of England, son of Frances Jenkes of Aston [parish of Mounslow], Shropshire.[2] This undocumented statement is improbable. The names of Arthur's children appear in both the printed 1623 "Visitation of Shropshire"[3], and in his will, which was dated 18 Aug. 1638 and proved 11 Sept. 1638 in the Consistory Court of Hereford.[4] Each authority fails to list a son Joseph.

2. The Joseph whose baptism as son of Mathew Jenckes was recorded 11 March 1603/4 in the parish registers of Clunbury, Shropshire. This suggestion was presented as a clue[5], but is improbable. The printed parish registers show that "Josheph Jenckes" was buried there 6 Jan. 1605 [/6].[6]

3. The Joseph who married in the parish of All Hallows on the Wall, London, on 30 Sept. 1630, Mary Tervyn (or Turwin).[7] This

identification has been presented both as a clue and as a fact[8] and was accepted by the compiler of the "Genealogy of the Jenks Family of America" (1952).

A careful examination of English records reveals considerable information about the Joseph Jenks who married Mary Tervyn.

This JOSEPH JENKS was the son of John Jenks, citizen and white baker of London though a cutler by trade.[9] If we accept the age given on his marriage license, Joseph was born about 1607. He was brought up in his father's shop in the Precinct of the Tower of London and, on 21 April 1629, became a citizen and white baker of London through paternity.[10] This affiliation with a London company gave him important business rights. Like his father, however, he did not work in the trade of that Company but became a cutler.

His marriage license, dated 29 Sept. 1630, describes him as of the Precinct of the Tower of London, cutler, aged about 23 years.[11] His bride to be, MARY TERVYN, was the daughter of James Tervyn or Turwin, citizen and currier of London. The published registers of All Hallows on the Wall, London, show that the couple were married in the church the following day. This was the church where Mary had been baptized 26 March 1611. The baptism of only one child of the couple has been found. The child, *Sarah*, was baptized in the Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula, Tower of London, 13 Oct. 1635.[12]

Joseph's three apprentices, whom he trained in the art of cutlery, are named in the records of the Company of White Bakers: Jeremy Draper of Finchley, co. Middlesex, to serve seven years from 1633; John Noble of the same place, to serve for eight years from 1635; and John Towne of Thornton, co. York, to serve for eight years from 1637. Jeremy Draper was involved in a dispute with his master just before he obtained his freedom in 1640;[14] and later recorded his own mark with the London Company of Cutlers.[15]

Joseph used the mark of the thistle on his knife blades. His right was infringed upon by William Rush who made the mark of the pomegranate look like that of the thistle. On 16 Oct. 1638 "Joseph Jencks" described as cutler and "knyffe fforger" complained to the Cutler's Company that "diures haue and doe take the same Poundgrannett for the Thistle to the great losse and hinderance of the sayd Joseph Jencks".[16] The specific identification of Joseph as "knyffe fforger" is unusual.

On 25 Nov. 1639 Joseph Jenks was elevated to the rank of the livery of the Company of White Bakers.[17] On 9 Aug. 1641 he was taxed by the City of London as a member of the Company of White Bakers.[18] The quartridge books of the Company show that in 1641 and 1642 Jenks failed to pay his dues. In the column for the last quarter for the year 1642 is the significant marginal entry added to his name: "Dead".[19] On 7 Sept. 1642 Mary Jenks, described as the relict of "Josephus Jenks", late of the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, Middlesex, was granted an administration on an estate of 48 pounds 2 shillings, in the Archdeaconry Court of London.[20] St.

Leonard, Shoreditch, is a few hundred yards from All Hallows on the Wall, London.

The year 1642 was the year Civil War broke out in England. Since it is the first year that the name Joseph Jenks has been found in American records, it is conceivable that the Londoner skipped to America, leaving the presumption that he had died and the London Court was presented acceptable evidence of death. Certainly, other information harmonizes exceedingly well:

1. The name, Joseph Jenks, was rare in England in that day.
2. The colonist was traditionally stated to have been from the vicinity of London.
3. The colonist's son, Joseph, was born, according to tradition, in 1632; and this date harmonizes with the 1630 marriage date.
4. Joseph of London was a cutler, and this trade harmonizes with the trade of the Joseph, the colonist, a blacksmith who worked in edge tools.

Since, however, the alleged identification could be questioned, a thorough re-examination of records was made for clues concerning the colonist's identity. On the basis of this re-examination we are able to reject the claim that the emigrant and the husband of Mary Tervyn were identical. Following is a list of the essential American clues together with statements concerning related information from English records:

1. *American clue:* A tradition as to the place of origin of Joseph Jenks was written down in 1844 by a descendant and printed in 1855 in The Register. The descendant, The Rev. William Jenks (1778–1866) of Boston, a scholar, whose life story is told in the "Dictionary of American Biography", wrote that the colonist was: . . . traditionally stated to have come from Hammersmith or Hounslow, near London. . . .[21]

English evidence: Hammersmith and Hounslow were chapelries in the County of Middlesex, six miles apart. The former was in the parish of Fulham, the latter partly in the parish of Isleworth.

The parish registers of Isleworth, which are deposited in the Hounslow Public Library, were badly damaged by fire but the following burial entries are discernible:

[1634/5] February 29 Jone Jeankes the wife of Joseaff Jeankes was buryed.
[1638] Nov. 2 [Eliza?]beth the daughter of Joseph Jenkes.[22]

These entries were photographed through the kind permission of the incumbent.

Comment: The parish registers of Fulham are not known to be extant for the period either in original or transcript form.

2. *American clue:* According to his own testimony, in his application for a patent, Joseph was concerned in the manufacture of sharp iron instruments such as scythes and edge tools.

English evidence: The Powysland Museum, Welshpool, Wales, has an early seventeenth century sword inscribed "Joseph Jenckes" and the name "Hounslow".[23]

Comment: Hounslow is one of two places that was traditionally associated with the name of the colonist, and the name Joseph Jenks is found at an appropriate date among the parish registers of a parish that included Hounslow. The sword is described below.

3. *American clue:* A clue as to the age of Joseph Jenks appears in Massachusetts depositions of 17 Sept. 1681, and 24 June 1678 as shown in the "Records and

Files of the Quarterly Courts of Essex County".[24] In the deposition first described he gave his age as about eighty-one years; in the second as seventy-six years. These depositions would place his year of birth about 1600 or 1602.

English evidence: Three miles from Hammersmith and on the west end of the City of London is the parish of St. Anne, Blackfriars. The parish registers include the following two baptismal entries:

1596[/7] Sarah daughter to John Ginkes February VI.
1599 Josephe sonne of John Ginkes August 26.[25]

Comment: That the name is Jenks is clearly shown from "London Marriage Licenses" (London, 1887), edited by Joseph Foster:

> "Jenkes, John of St. Anne, Blackfriars, London, cutler, and Sarah Fulwater, of London, spinster, daughter of Henry Fulwater, of St. Anne, Blackfriars, aforesaid, cutler, gen. lic., 8 Jan. 1595/6".

The facts harmonize well in respect to age, in respect to place of birth, and in respect to trade, since trades were often carried down in families. Furthermore, the Joseph baptized in 1599 cannot easily be identified with the London cutler, Joseph Jenks, who married Mary Tervyn; for the latter's marriage license of 29 Sept. 1630, previously alluded to, gives his age as about 23, showing that he was born about 1607.

4. *American clue:* A tradition as to the place of birth of the son of the colonist, Joseph Jenks, Jr., was written down about 1813 by Esek Esten who had married a Jenks descendant. His family account was printed in issues of Dec. 12, 19, and 26, 1834, of the *Pawtucket Chronicle* and reprinted in 1926 in "A Short Sketch of the Family of Jenkses":[26]

> "The Hon. Joseph Jenks, Esq. of worthy memory, was born 1632, at Colebrook (so called from the River Cole . . . a Town in Buckinghamshire. . . .)"

Philip Capron wrote in 1817 substantially the same, without, however, naming the town; and his statement was published in "The Descendants of Banfield Capron" in 1859.

English evidence: In Buckinghamshire is Col*n*brook, on the River Colne, a chapelry which was chiefly in the parish of Horton. A search of the parish registers of Horton, made possible through the courtesy of the incumbent, revealed the single Jenks entry: "Joseph Jincks ye sonne of Joseph Jincks bapt. October 12, 1628".[27]

Comment: Since the date of baptism was four years earlier than the traditional year of birth of the colonist's son Joseph, Jr., a search was made to find an American source that would shed light on Joseph Jenks, Jr.'s, year of birth. This search fortunately bore fruit. The unpublished Providence Town Papers[28] in the library of Rhode Island Historical Society in Providence contain the following:

> "Joseph Jenckes, Aged 81 years or thereabout, Being Engaged according to law Testifieth & Saith, that many years past (though how many this Deponant cannot Justly Remember) He did hear a report that Priscilla Harding was big with child, and that shee said it was by Tho Eustance, and that the said Eustance did Deny that it was by him that shee was with Child But not long after the sd Tho: Eustance came to this Deponant (he being then a magistrat) and Desired to be published to the sd Priscilla Harding, But the Deponant having heard the aforesd Report he Asked the sd Eustance if he did own the child to be his which the sd Priscilla was then bigg with, and he Answered that he did own it, whereupon the Deponant granted him a publication, and not Long after (the publication having stood the time apoynted by law) the sd Tho. Eustance & the sd Priscilla Harding Came to this Deponant and Desired marriage And this Deponant Doth further testifie that he did then Joyn them in marriage, & that, at the same time the sd Priscilla looked very bigg, & some weekes after he did hear that shee was Delivered of a Daughter and further saith not.
>
> Taken upon Engagement this 27th of November 1708: before me
> Joseph Jenckes Assistant"

Since Joseph Jenks, Jr., deposed giving an age that places his date of birth about 1628, it is probable that the Joseph, Jr., baptized in 1628 is the Joseph, Jr., son of the colonist.

It is interesting that Joseph, Jr's., wife, Esther, deposed in the same case giving her age as 76, or born about 1632; and it is likely that the attribution of 1632 as the year of birth of Joseph, resulted from confusing husband and wife.

A search of the Bishop's Transcripts of the Horton parish registers, which are at the Bodleian Library, Oxford, did not reveal a copy of the baptismal entry but did reveal the following marriage entry: "Joseph Jenkes and Ellen Hearne were maried the ffift day of Novembr 1627".[29]

In this instance, the incumbent failed to record a marriage in his own register, but reported it to the Bishop.

The given name of Joseph's wife, Ellen, does not correspond with the given name, Jone, which appears in the parish registers of Isleworth. This difference in name, suggests at first glance, a second marriage. This difference is discussed in the section dealing with the Hearne family.

From the information thus assembled, it is possible to reconstruct briefly the story of the early life of the colonist.

Joseph Jenks was probably born in St. Anne, Blackfriars, a parish on the edge of the Thames River at the western end of the City of London; for the baptism of Joseph, son of John Jenkes, was recorded in the registers of that parish 26 Aug. 1599. Joseph's father was a London cutler who is known to have lived in the parish as early as 1596 and as late as 1599. His mother, Sarah, born Sarah Fulwater, was the eldest daughter of a German emigrant who had come to England about 1566 and who had worked out his apprenticeship as a cutler for the London Company of Cutlers.[30]

Joseph's name is traditionally associated with Hammersmith, the chapelry in Middlesex about three miles from St. Anne, Blackfriars, but the loss of most manorial and other records has made it impossible to confirm his residence there.

The first record of Joseph as an adult that has been found is dated 5 Nov. 1627, when he married, in the parish of Horton, Buckinghamshire, about fourteen miles from Hammersmith. His eldest child, Joseph, Jr., was baptized in the parish a year later. It is probable that Joseph Jenks was not a resident of Buckinghamshire, but married his bride in the parish of her family, and, in accordance with custom, she returned to her old home for the birth of her eldest child.

Soon after his marriage Joseph Jenks was in Hounslow, Middlesex. Hounslow was between Horton and Hammersmith; all three are on the famous old London road running westward to Bath. As a cutler of German descent, Joseph was probably attracted to Hounslow by the arrival in 1629 of some skilled German cutlers who had been imported to England by Charles I to develop a sword industry

2. *Portion of contemporary painting showing Hounslow, including Benjamin Stone's house and sword mill, when Joseph Jenks worked there.*

worthy of the name.[31] These cutlers are believed to have come from Solingen.[32] They knew the secrets of the trade and were under oath not to divulge them upon pain of death. The German cutlers allied themselves with a powerful English figure, Benjamin Stone.

Stone was the son of a Sussex yeoman and had many years before worked out his apprenticeship with the London Company of Cutlers.[33] The account of his life in the "Dictionary of National Biography" reads in part:

> "Benjamin Stone . . . sword-maker, was an enterprising cutler of London who about 1630 established on Hounslow Heath, on the site now occupied by Bedfont powder-mills, the earliest English sword factory of which anything is known. He employed English workmen under the direction of foreigners . . . paying by the piece and finding workshops, tools, etc., as usual in the trade until recent times. His grindstones and polishing wheels were turned by a water wheel. . . . His establishment was on a scale that enabled him to produce about a thousand swords a month".

The sword factory was located in a wild desolate area that in those days was used as a rendezvous for troops. It was on an artificial stream known as the Duke of Northumberland's River, which connected the Colne River with the Isleworth River, later the Crane River, and which made possible the establishment of a number of mills, including grist mills, brass mills, and gunpowder mills.[34] The sword factory, identified as Stone's, is depicted on a 6′ by 9′ painting, drawn in 1635 by Moses Glover, [35] which is now in the Syon House, Isleworth, Middlesex.

Stone had great difficulty in finding a continued market for his product, and, in an effort to prevent others from copying it, applied for and received a patent on sword manufacture, one of the few patents granted by the English Government in those days. The patent, dated 9 July 1636, reads:

> "A spiall priviledge graunted to BENJAMIN STONE, swordblade maker, and his assignes, for the terme of 14 yeares next ensuing, wthin England, Ireland, and Wales, and town of Barwicke, to make and worke all manner of sword blades, fauchions, skeynes, rapyer blades, and blasts serving for rests for musketts of any fashion or kinde whatsoever, according to a way and invencon, by him devised, by the helpe of mill or mills, and the same to sell at moderate rates — paying therefore yearelie to the Crowne x^{ls} during the said terme; with the ordinary proviso for making this graunt voide in case it shall be found to be contrary to lawe and inconvenient to the state. Teste apud Canbury, nono die Julii, a° pd."[36]

The swords made at Hounslow during this period are considered by Dr. Richard Williams, F.S.A., the well-known British collector, among the best ever made in England.[37] Stone himself claimed that they were the best made in the Christian world. The story is told that some of Stone's swords were represented as having been manufactured at Toledo in Spain, and that one of the most experienced cutlers, Robert South, once cutler by appointment to James I, was deceived in their false representation. William Cavendish, the First Duke of Newcastle (1592–1676), referred to the surpassing excellence of Hounslow blades in two of his plays.[38]

G. E. Bate, F. R. Hist. S., gives us an interesting picture of the relationship of Stone and the cutlers who forged the swords:

"The smith who forged the swords obtained his metal from the factory at the sword mill, took it home and in a forge by the side of his house, he forged the blade. When this was done the blades were carried to the mills situated by Baber Bridge where he was paid for the work done. At the mill the swords were ground, the stones being driven by the water wheel".[39]

Detailed information about these swords is obtainable from sword collectors and museums. There are about thirty known Hounslow swords, of which seventeen are in the collection of Dr. Richard Williams. Identified Hounslow swords are those bearing the inscription "Hounslow" on the blades. Four different kinds of swords have been found: broadswords, rapiers, horsemen's swords, and hangars. The dated swords are dated almost entirely between 1634 and 1637. From other evidence these dates appear to cover the period when sword-making at Hounslow was at its peak. Some swords bearing the inscription "London" are thought to have been Hounslow swords made before Hounslow swords became famous.

Some of the swords inscribed "Hounslow" are also inscribed with the names of the cutlers but only four different names have been found: Henry Hoppie, John Kundt, Ricardus Hopkins, and "Joseph Jenckes". Hoppie and Kundt are said to be names of cutlers of Solingen, Germany.[40]

The one sword on which Joseph Jenckes' name appears is a broadsword. It was discovered by Dr. Williams at the Powysland Museum, Welshpool, Wales, in 1938. The following account of the discovery is quoted with his permission:

". . . after a good deal of cleaning, the writer was rewarded with the discovery of a sword blade bearing the name of an hitherto unrecorded sword cutler associated with the Hounslow factory.

The weapon consists of an English 17th century basket hilted broadsword. It measures 38 in. over all, the blade being 32½ in., carrying two flutes extending to the extremity. With its grip missing and its guard somewhat battered, it now weighs 1 lb. 10 ozs., the whole surface being thickly coated with black paint which collectors have come to regard as typical of a church or mortuary exhibit.

Removal of this paint and much rust from a section of the blade revealed the inscription . . . :

IOSEPH IENCKES

and in a similar position on the opposite side:

ME FECIT HOVNSLO[41]

This sword, according to the Museum, had belonged to Col. William Salisbury, a supporter of Charles I, whose biography is given in the "Dictionary of National Biography". Dr. Williams had not been able to find substantiating evidence of this attribution and observed that museum attributions are often untrustworthy. There is no question in his mind, however, that the sword is an officer's sword and not a common soldier's.

At the time of the discovery of the sword, Dr. Williams expressed an interest in having it for his private collection. The Museum officials, feeling that it would be better appreciated in his collection than theirs, offered to give it to him. He stated, however, that it

3. *The mortuary sword in the Powysland Museum with part of the black paint removed showing the inscription of the maker, Joseph Jenckes. Courtesy of Dr. Richard Williams, F.S.A.*

was too valuable a sword to be given away and offered £100 for it. The Museum, feeling that an article so valuable should not be disposed of, has retained it.

The sword may carry a secret that cannot be uncovered. Under the tang of the sword is probably the mark used by Joseph Jenks. The tang, however, is so rusted that if any attempt were made to take it apart, it would disintegrate. Rarely, according to Dr. Williams, tangs on old swords drop off leaving the cutler's mark plainly discernible.

The fact that Joseph's surname is spelled Jenckes on the sword is interesting. The first record of Joseph in New England has the spelling "Jenckes".[42] The "Dictionary of American Biography" shows that the spelling "Jenckes" was preferred by Joseph's son Joseph and his grandson, the Rhode Island Governor.

The migration of the colonist to New England may be associated with the adverse fortunes of Stone, whose name disappears from the records about 1642 when the Civil War broke out in England. But the exact date of Joseph's migration has not been ascertained. He was in Hounslow as late as 1638 when a daughter was buried. He was supposed by Col. C. E. Banks to be identical with an unnamed blacksmith who was reported on the Agamenticus (York) River, Maine, in the fall of 1641. He was evidently in Maine before 25 June 1642, when George Cleaves sailed for England and forged Joseph's name to a petition to Parliament. Joseph's name appears on New Hampshire Court records of 10 Nov. 1642 and on a deed relating to land at York River 16 March 1642/3.[43] Conceivably, he could have returned to England with John Winthrop, Jr., who was getting support for the establishment of an iron works in Saugus, near Lynn.[44] He may have induced displaced cutlers residing at or near Hammersmith to migrate. On page 82 of the 1829 edition of the "History of Lynn", by Alonzo Lewis, is the statement "The village at the Foundry was called Hammersmith by some of the workmen who came from a place of that name in England". Jenks was in Lynn by 1645.

The story of the rest of Joseph's life has been told. Nevertheless, it seems worth while to quote from his application for a patent in order to make ready comparison with the Stone patent just described:

> ". . . whereas the Lord hath beene pleased to giue mee knowledg in Makeing, and erecting of Engines of Mills to goe by water for the speedy dispatch of much worke with few mens labour in litle tyme my desire is to Jmproue this talent for the publike good and benifitt and Seruice of this Country; to which end my Jntention and purpose is (if God permitt) to Build a Mill for making of Sithes; and alsoe a new Jnvented Saw Mill, and diuers other Engines for making of diuers sorts of edge tooles; whereby the Country may haue sush necessaryes in short tyme at farre cheaper Rates then now they can; Now yor petitioner doth humbly beseech this Honoured Court that you would please to Grant mee this priueledg; and to order that noe other person shall sett upp or vse any such new Invention or trade for the space of fowerteene yeeres without my licence; which hath been the vjuall priveledge and liberty Granted

by the high Court of Parlayment in England to men that doe first sett vpon workes of this nature; least after your petitioner haue expended his estate, study, and labour, and haue brought things to perfection; Another when hee seeth it, maketh the like; and soe J loose the benifitt of that I have studied many yeeres before. . . ."[45]

The Stone patent was among the few then granted in England. The Jenks patent was the first machine patent granted in America. Both were labor-saving devices involving the finishing of sharp iron instruments by the use of water wheels.[46] Joseph apparently learned the secrets of the Solingen cutlers as developed by Stone and applied his knowledge in a practical way in the early days of manufacturing in pioneer America.

Footnotes

1. For accounts of Nicholas Brown and John Carter Brown, see "Dictionary of American Biography".
2. Charles N. Jenks, "History and Trees of the Jenks Family" (1934), p. 9.
3. *Publications of the Harleian Society*, v. 29, p. 276. This is based on Harleian Manuscript 1241, fo. 164, in the British Museum.
4. See Jenks Source Books. The will is in the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.
5. See Banks Manuscripts, Public Library, Bangor, Maine.
6. "Shropshire Parish Registers Diocese of Hereford," v. 2, part 3, p. 190.
7. "The Registers of . . . All Hallows London Wall" (London, 1878), p. 241.
8. C. E. Banks, "History of York, Maine" (1931), v. 1, p. 142, gives this as a clue. Albert Ernest Jenks, "The British Wife of Joseph Jenks, the Patentee"; "Rhode Island History" v. 6, p. 118–27, gives this as fact.
9. Charles Welch, "History of the Cutlers' Company", London, 1922, v. 2, p. 344–5. For John's affiliation with the Company of White Bakers, see London Company of Cutlers, Minute Book, for 1626, fo. 49, in Guildhall Library, London.
10. London Company of White Bakers, Minute Book, 1617–48, #5177/4, fo. 120, *verso*, in Guildhall Library, London.
11. From the Bishop of London's Registry, 1, The Sanctuary, Westminster, London. See Jenks Source Books.
12. According to the original register in the Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula.
13. Company of White Bakers, Court Minute Book, 1617–48, #5177/4, fo. 174, *recto*, 217 *recto*, 266 *verso* in Guildhall Library, London.
14. "16th October, 1638, Vppon the Complaynte of Joseph Jencks Cutler and knyffe fforger against William Rush also cutler and knife fforger for that he the sayd William Rush Contrary to the Rules and orders of this howse and Contrary to the graunt of this Court did and doth strike vppon his knife blades the marke of the Poundgrannett soe neare aluding to the Marke of the Thistle in so much that diuers haue and doe take the same Poundgrannett for the Thistle to the great losse and hinderance of the sayd Joseph Jencks wherefore this Court doth Commaund the sayd William not to strike the same any more but to strike the marke of the Poundgrannett in the same manner and forme as the same was first graunted and enrowled vppon the lead of stamps belonging to this howse." Charles Welch, "History of the Cutlers' Company", v. 2, p. 349; and Company of White Bakers, Register of Freemen, 1631–46, #5185, in Guildhall Library, London.
15. Charles Welch, "History of the Cutlers' Company", v. 2, p. 34.
16. *Ibid.*, v. 2, p. 349.

17. "Received of the persons hereafter named being taken into the clothing this year (vizt) . . . Joseph Jenks haveing not bine att any charge to this tyme xs". Company of White Bakers, Audit Book, in Guildhall Library, London.
18. "Transcript of Poll Tax Commissioners, Members of City Companies 1641", p. 68, in Guildhall Library, London.
19. London Company of White Bakers, Quartridge Book 1630–59, #5179/3, in Guildhall Library, London.
20. Act Book 7, fo. 106. Photocopy made by Somerset House and filed in Jenks Source Books.
21. The Register, v. 9, p. 201.
22. See Jenks Source Books.
23. "Collections Historical and Archaeological Relating to Montgomeryshire and its Borders", v. 40, pt. 2, p. 187.
24. V. 8, p. 197; and v. 7, p. 28.
25. In the Guildhall Library, London. See photocopies in the Jenks Source Books.
26. "Wilder's Genealogical Reprints", Series M, No. 5.
27. Official copy in Jenks Source Books.
28. V. 1, no. 35.
29. Photocopy in Jenks Source Books under Hearne.
30. The records of the London Company of Cutlers are incomplete for the 16th century and do not show Fulwater's full record.
31. See Great Britain, *State Papers, Domestic* as quoted in *Apollo*, v. 29, p. 125.
32. For information about Solingen see Joseph Beeson Hinsworth, "The Story of Cutlery" (London, 1953), p. 183.
33. He was apprenticed in 1604 as son of John Stone of Sussex, according to the records of the London Company of Cutlers, Guildhall Library. An interesting account of his later life is given by Charles Welch, "History of the Cutlers' Company of London", v. 2, p. 3.
34. See Samuel Evans, "Topographical Dictionary of England" under Hounslow; and Daniel Lysons, "Environs of London" (London 1811), v. 2, p. 444.
35. See "Dictionary of National Biography".
36. . . . "Chronological Index of Patents Applied for and Patents Granted" . . . (London, 1854, v. 1, p. 21.)
37. See Jenks Source Books.
38. See "Dictionary of National Biography" under Stone.
39. "A Middlesex Medley", No. 22, New Series, in Hounslow Public Library.
40. Dr. Richard Williams, F.S.A., furnished much information on the Hounslow swords. See Clement Milward, "English Signed Swords in the London Museums", *Apollo*, v. 29, p. 125–129 (March 1939); and "Further Notes on London and Hounslow Swordsmiths", *Apollo*, v. 35, p. 93–95 (April 1942).
41. "Collections Historical and Archaeological Relating to Montgomeryshire and its Borders", v. 40, pt. 2, p. 187 (1938).
42. See State Papers, New Hampshire, v. 40, p. 7. "At a Court holden the 10° 9° Mo. 42 at Strawberry Banck . . . Joseph Jencks vrsus John Phillips on accon of Case for 120′ damage referd to the Court. . . ."
43. See Walter Goodwin Davis, et. al., "Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire". The deed mentioned recites: "Edward Godfrey of Agamenticus (York) gent. to John Alcocke of the same, planter; land on the East side of the Agamenticus (now York) River bounded S. on Joseph Gynkes,

N.W. on Abraham Preble, N.E. on Common lands, S.W. on the highway. Dated 16 March 1642/3. Entered 5 Aug. 1675." (York Deeds, Bk. II, fo. 177). At Alfred, Maine.

44. See Professor Arthur Cecil Bining, "British Regulation of the Colonial Iron Industry" (London, 1933), p. 9.

45. Records of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, v. 59, p. 26.

46. The making of weapons and the making of tools are closely allied crafts of the cutler. According to Charles Welch, "History of the Cutlers' Company", v. 1, p. 1, "The art of the cutler has consisted from the earliest ages in the making of edged weapons and tools".

Unfortunately, the facts available to us are meagre and we can only suggest a broad outline of what appears to us to be probabilities. Professor E. Neal Hartley of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has carefully studied the American career of Joseph Jenks in connection with the restoration of the Iron Works at Saugus, and in October 1955 he made the following interesting observation on the English findings: "While your English evidence looks quite convincing, I have certain doubts going back to the fact that swords were made of steel and the tools which Jenks made at the Saugus Iron Works were done in wrought iron. It is true that the wrought iron was very good, close to steel, in fact, but both archeological and historical evidences point to an infinitesimally small use of steel at Hammersmith. I suppose the technique would have been about the same, regardless of which material was being used. It may be that it was the difficulty of obtaining steel, which had to be imported from England, that kept Jenks from becoming a sword-maker here in Massachusetts. I just don't know. In this I can merely raise a question."

II. The Mother of Joseph Jenks

Joseph Jenks was baptized at St. Anne, Blackfriars, London, on 26 Aug. 1599, the son of John and Sarah (Fulwater) Jenks. The 1596 marriage license of Joseph's parents shows that his mother, Sarah, was a daughter of Henry Fulwater of the parish of St. Anne, Blackfriars, London.

Henry Fulwater was a Protestant who came from the Continent to England about the time of the first great wave of Huguenot migration to England. This migration was described by John Southerden Burn in "The History of the French Walloon, Dutch, and other Foreign Protestant Refugees Settled in England from the Reign of Henry VIII to the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes . . . ." He wrote that the great influx of foreigners was in the year 1567 when "upon the report of the Duke d'Alva coming into the Netherlands with 10,000 veteran soldiers the trading people withdrew from the provinces in such vast numbers that the Duchess of Parma, the Governess, wrote to Philip II that in a few days about 10,000 men had left the country with their money and goods and that more were following every day".[1]

Henry Fulwater's name was apparently first officially recorded in England in 1567 when his name appears as Harry Vallwater, a resident of the ward of Farringdon without London, who had resided in England one year.[2] His name again appears in the return of aliens resident in London in 1571 when he is shown as an apprentice to a cutler:

Farringdon Warde Without. Seincte Brydes Parrishe . . . In Bride Lane . . . Henry Fulwater, Highe Allmayne, no denizen, servant withe Ralfe Cole, cutler, hath bene in England v yeares, and in this ward so longe. Douch, 1.

and later:

The Ward of Farringdon Without. Seincte Brydes Parishe . . . Henrie Fullwater and William Gyllam, servantes with Raphaell Cole, cutler, were borne in Lukes and [sic] Flanders, and came into this realme to worke about vj yeares past. Douche, ij. French Church.[3]

The expression "Lukes and Flanders" is puzzling. A few entries later, there is a reference to Peron Kirton, widow, born in Lukes in Flanders, who had come into the realm for religion.[4] The name "Lukes" has not been found as a place name in European gazetteers. It is possible that Lukes is meant for Liege, a city and province near Flanders; for, in Flemish, "Luik" means Liege and Het Luikse means "in the neighborhood of Liege". "Lukes" may be a shortened form of "Het Luikse".[5]

Since Henry Fulwater was described as "High Allmayne" or High German, it is likely that he was of a South German family. The surname appears in English records as Fullwater, Fulwater, Falwater, Fallwater, Volwater, and Falwattre. It is possible that it is derived from Vollwasser, voll = full and wasser = water. The name has not, however, been found in Continental records.

The nearest equivalents to Fulwater that have been found among German records are Voll(en)weider, a name Anglicized in America to Fulwider, and Fulwedea.[6] A similar surname, Clearwater, is to be found in eighteenth century New York records in neighborhoods of distinctly Continental peoples, such as Marbletown, Ulster County.[7]

It is perhaps significant that in the same small parish, St. Anne, Blackfriars, where Henry Fulwater spent most of his adult life, there was a contemporary, Richard Fewwater or Feewater.[8] Feewater, in German, means just the opposite of Fullwater.

German authorities tell us it was common for emigrants at this time to use assumed names; and it is possible that both Fulwater and Feewater were assumed.

Henry Fulwater became a denizen by letters patent on 29 November 1571 when he was described as "Henry Fulwater, from the Dominion of the Emperor".[9] This action gave him certain limited rights of citizenship. His name appears on lists of London aliens throughout his lifetime.

The records of the London Company of Cutlers are incomplete; so we are unable to ascertain the date he completed his apprenticeship. It is probable that it was about 1571. The apprenticeship bindings of the London Company of Cutlers show:

"Jengken phellepp son of phellep James of Lantellyan, Monmouthshire, husband app to henry fulwater for the term of vii yeres to beguine at the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary 1575.

"James long son of John Long of Grenwich [Kent] to henry ffulwater for the time of viii years to begin at the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary 1577

[Mar. 25]. Thomas marson the son of Wyllam marson of Yardley in Worcestershere tailor apprenticed with henry Fulwater for ye term of vii yeres to begine at ye feast of St. John baptyte 1583 in ye 25 of Queen E".[10]

Henry Fulwater had servants who were not among his apprentices. The burial records of St. Anne, Blackfriars, show the burials of Henry Fulwater's servants, Robert Hewlet and Richard Jacob in 1582 and 1595, respectively. The returns of aliens for 1576 show: "Henrie Valwater, cutler, Tyze his seruaunt"[11]; and for 1582 show "Thomas Witherspon, servaunt to Henry Fowlewater".[12]

Henry Fulwater probably married about 1571, but the maiden name of his first wife has not been found. A London return of 1583 shows: "Henricke Fullwater, cutler, borne in Germanye, and his wife, are of the French churche. He hath a Scottish man, his servaunt, of Thenglishe churche. He hath two children, English borne. denison xj yeares".[13]

The parish registers of St. Anne, Blackfriars, record the burial of his first wife, Margaret, 25 April 1595. His second wife, Mary, whom he married about 1596, was named in the records in 1599 and 6 June 1602.[14] He married his third wife, Anne ———, a native of Rouen, probably in 1603. The parish register of St. Anne, Blackfriars, records the burial of Henry Fulwater 21 Sept. 1603. His widow remarried 11 Feb. 1605, according to the registers of the French Church, Threadneedle Street, London, Robert De La Tour.

Issue apparently by Margaret, baptized at St. Anne, Blackfriars, if baptismal date is given:

i. Jacob, of St. Anne, Blackfriars, presumably one of the two children identified in the 1583 return cited above. He married, by 1612, Martha Irande (Airley?) who survived him. He was a citizen and white baker of London, but a cutler by trade and paid the fee for "translation" into the London Company of Cutlers in 1608.[15] Martha's will, dated at St. Anne, Blackfriars, 23 Aug. 1636, was proved in the Commissary Court of London 3 May 1641. Issue, bapt. at the French Church, Threadneedle Street: 1. *Bethia*, bapt. 15 Oct. 1612; 2. *Josue*, bapt. 26 Jan. 1615, evidently d. young as not named in mother's will; 3. *Marie*, bapt. 25 Nov. 1617. The evidence for the identification of Jacob as son of Henry is circumstantial.
ii. Sarah, bapt. 19 March 1573; m. (lic.) 8 Jan. 1595/6 John Jenks, cutler.
iii. John, bur. 7 Aug. 1575.
iv. A child, bur. 14 June 1576.
v. Elizabeth, bur. 15 Oct. 1577.
vi. A child, bur. 20 Feb. 1580.
vii. Isaac, bur. 8 March 1582.
viii. Ezekiel, bur. 12 May 1591.
ix. Joane, bapt. 6 Oct. 1591; bur. 16 July 1593.
x. Mary, bur. 18 July 1593.
xi. Aquila, bur. 26 Nov. 1594.

Issue, evidently by Mary:

xii. A child, bur. 11 April 1597.
xiii. A child, bur. 13 Jan. 1598.

Extracts from the earliest parish registers of St. Anne, Blackfriars, London:

Baptisms

1573 Sarah Fulwater daughter to Henry fulwater March XIX.
1591 Jane daughter to Henry fulwater October VI.
1596[7] Sarah daughter to John Ginkes, February 6.
1599 Josephe sonne to John Ginkes Aug. 26.
1619 Mary Fulwater daughter to Jacob and Martha.

Burials

1575 Johne sonne to Henry fulwater Aug. 7.
1576 A Crysome of Henry fulwater June 14.
1577 Elisabeth daughter to Henry fulwater Oct. 15.
1580 A Crysome sonne to Henry Fulwater Febr. 20.
1582 Sara daughter to Richard fulwater June 4.
1582 Robert hewlet servant to Henry fulwater Noveb. 14.
1582 Isaac sonne to Henry fulwater March 8.
1591 Ezechiell sonne to Henry fulwater May 12.
1593 Jane daughter to Henry fulwater pl. July 16.
1593 Mary daughter to Henry fulwater pl. July 18.
1594 Aquila sonne to henry fulwater November 26.
1595 Margaret wyfe to Henry fulwater April 25.
1595 Richard Jacob servant to Henry fulwater May 11.
1597 A stilborne Child of Henry fulwater April 11.
1597 A Crisom child of henry falwatrs Januari 13.
1603 Henry Falwater Sept. 21.[16]

Extracts from the Registers of the French Church, Threadneedle Street, London:

Marriages 1605

De La Tour, Robert, fils de feu Louis, natif de Rouen, et Anne, vefue de feu Henry Fulwater, natifue de Rouen. Fev. 11, Mardi. (Tuesday was the 12th.)

Baptisms 1602

Gransize, Magdelaine, fille de Jan G., et de Susanne Prouue, sa femme. *Tém.* Laurent Basin, Magdelaine Chamberlain, vefue, Marye Folwattre, femme de Henry Foullwater. Juin 6.

1612

Falwater, Marie, fille de Jacob F., et de Marthe Airley, sa femme. *Tem.* George Browne, Judic Chanbrelam, femme de Gode de Laune, Agnes Temple. Oct. 15.

1615

Falwater, Josue. ——— "Josue, fils de Jacob Falwater, presente son enfant pour estre baptisé" [sic] *Tém.* Randolphe Woole, Gedeon de Laune, Sarra Broune, grandmere de l'enfant. Janv. 26.

1617

Falwater, Marie, fille de Jacob F., et de Marthe Airley, sa femme. *Tem.* Jacob Torado, Sara Dauid, Jenne Verdiere femme de Jan Baquesne, Nov. 25.[17]

Abstract of the Will of Martha Fallwater filed in the Commissary Court of London:

The Will of Martha Fallwater of the Princinct of Blackfriars in the City of London, dated 23 August, 1636. To my daughter Mary Fallwater £40. To my daughters Bethia and Mary all my plate, rings, household stuff and implements of household and all other moveable goods and the lease of my house to be equally divided between them. The rest of my estate to my daughter Bethia. My will is that the legacy to my daughter Mary shall not be paid to her until she attain the age of 21 years unless she marry in the meantime. My friends William Turges of London merchant and Francis

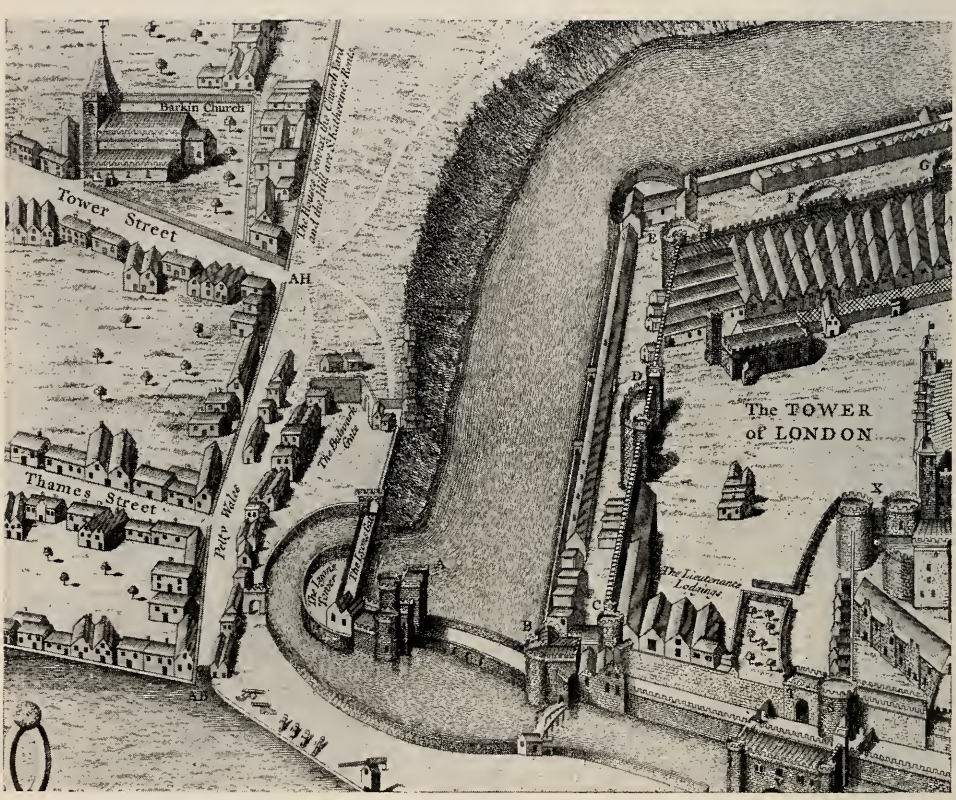
Hulme citizen and haberdasher of London to be executors. Witnesses: George Gilbert. Francis Holmes servant to Henry Colbron scrivener, Henry Colbron. Proved 3 May 1641 by William Turges one of the executors. Power preserved to Francis Hulme the other executor.[18]

FOOTNOTES

1. P.4. It is possibly significant that many of these refugees were, like the emigrant Joseph Jenks, scythe makers. Although some went to Derbyshire, some others may have resided in the vicinity of London. Robert Eadon Leader, wrote of the Derbyshire scythe makers in "History of the Company of Cutlers in Hallamshire" (1905), v.1, p.14, "It has usually been accepted that the localisation of the scythe and sickle trades on the Derbyshire side of Sheffield, so marked a characteristic of the villages there, originated in the settlement of refugees driven out of France and the Netherlands by persecution. It was part of the policy of Elizabeth . . . to encourage this immigration . . . sickle makers were established in Eckington Parish, scythe makers in Norton Parish".
2. *The Publications of the Huguenot Society of London*, v.10, pt.1, p. 362.
3. *Ibid.*, v. 10, pt. 1, p. 421; v. 10, pt. 2, p. 3.
4. *Ibid.*, v. 10, pt. 2, p. 3.
5. Dr. Albert Gerberich kindly checked this point and corresponded with Max V. Krebs, American Consul-General, Antwerp, Belgium.
6. Dr. Karl Friedrick von Frank checked his extensive genealogical data for variants of the surname.
7. United States Bureau of the Census, ". . . Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States: Taken in the Year 1790: New York" (Washington, Govt. Print. Off., 1908).
8. This rare name appears in the unpublished parish registers of St. Anne, Blackfriars, and in the published parish register of St. Mary, Mounthaw, London. It has been found in Middlesex as early as 1554; and we have found no proof that it is of Continental origin.
9. "*Pat.*, 14 Eliz., p. 8, m. 3", *The Publications of the Huguenot Society of London*, v. 8, p. 99.
10. London Company of Cutlers, Apprenticeship Bindings, in Guildhall Library, London.
11. *The Publications of the Huguenot Society of London*, v. 10, pt. 2, p. 181.
12. *Ibid.*, v. 10, pt. 2, p. 253.
13. *Ibid.*, v. 10, pt. 2, p. 357.
14. *Ibid.*, v. 10, pt. 3, p. 51; and the register of the French Church, Threadneedle Street, as quoted.
15. London Company of Cutlers, Minute Book for 1608, p. 65, in Guildhall Library.
16. From the parish registers of St. Anne, Blackfriars, in Guildhall Library.
17. *The Publications of the Huguenot Society of London*, v. 9, pp. 5, 44, 87, 97, and 109.
18. Register, 1630–42, fo. 267.

III. The Father of Joseph Jenks: A Problem in Identity

We have shown that there were in the vicinity of London early in the 17th century two persons named Joseph Jenks, who were cutlers by trade: Joseph, the American colonist, who was of Horton, Bucks, and Hounslow, Middlesex; and Joseph, who was of the Precinct of the Tower of London and All Hallows on the Wall, London. We have also shown that the father of each was a cutler named John Jenk(e)s.[1] One resided at St. Anne, Blackfriars,



4. *Portion of the Precinct of the Tower of London, in which the Hounslow sword blades were stored, showing the Bulwark Gate where John Jenks, the knife cutler, lived. Courtesy of the Library of Congress.*

London, the other resided at the Precinct of the Tower of London. They are the earliest known members of the family who were cutlers. Following is an identification of each John and his household:

John Jenks of St. Anne, Blackfriars, London

JOHN JENKS of St. Anne, Blackfriars, London, cutler, obtained a license to marry SARAH FULWATER on 8 Jan. 1595/6. She was a resident of the parish having been baptized there 29 March 1573. Her father, Henry Fulwater, a German emigrant, was a member of the London Company of Cutlers.

Issue, baptized at St. Anne, Blackfriars:

i. SARAH, bapt. 6 Feb. 1596/7. No further record.

ii. JOSEPH, bapt. 26 Aug. 1599. The evidence for identifying him as the American colonist is summarized as follows: (1) The baptismal date harmonizes with a deposition of the colonist that places his birth in 1599 or 1600; (2) the place of baptism harmonizes with the American tradition that the colonist was associated with Hammersmith 3½ miles away; (3) the trade of the father corresponds with the trade of the colonist; (4) the German parentage of the youth harmonizes with the traditional and proved association of the American colonist with Hounslow where German cutlers worked; and (5) the name Joseph Jenks at that period was rare.

John Jenks of the Precinct of the Tower of London

John Jenks of the Precinct of the Tower of London, cutler, was born about 1576, for he was presumably 16 years of age when he became apprenticed.[2] The apprenticeship record of 1592 reads:

> Johannes Wyat presentavit Johannes Jencke esse apprenticum suum a festo annunciationis beate Marie Virginis ultimo pro 7 annis et solvit 4 d.[3]

Thus, on New Year's Day (or Lady Day, then March 25), John Jenks was apprenticed for a term of seven years to John Wyat who paid a fee of four pence for registration. The apprenticeship entry is from the records of the London Company of White Bakers. The Company recorded the apprenticeship, not because John Jenks was learning the trade of baking white bread, but rather because he was apprenticed to a man who happened to belong to the Company that had jurisdiction over the baking trade.

One would expect that John Jenks became a freeman of the Company after his seven years of apprenticeship had expired. He did not become a freeman, however, until 1604, after the expiration of twelve years. This lapse is unexplained. It is conjectured that Jenks was apprenticed to a foreign cutler who removed to the Continent; and the record of the completion of his apprenticeship was not made until his return. For the year following John's apprenticeship to John Wyatt, a John Wyatt of the Ward of Coleman Street, St. Stephens Parish, is mentioned in the London returns of aliens: "John Wyatt and his wief either dead, departed or gone out of the ward".[4] This conjecture is strengthened by the fact that knives made by Jenks in later life are regarded as having characteristic of those of foreign manufacture.

Following is a copy of the minutes of the White Baker's Company showing that John Jenks, together with a Jonas Jenks, became freemen in 1604 at the same time:

"For appt. made freemen . . . Received of . . . John Jenks late apprtice of John Wyatt vi^{s} viii^{d} . . . Jonas Jyncks late appntice of Richard Harbert vi^{s} viii^{d}".[5]

From now on John Jenks was a citizen and white baker of London, that is, a citizen of London and a member of the White Baker's Company. The Company would have little cause to record his activities, however, since he did not follow the trade of baking;[6] though he would, of course, record the bindings of his apprentices with the Company.

A London tradesman ordinarily married within a year following the date he obtained his freedom from his company.[7] Although we don't find a marriage record of this date, we know that John left a widow, Hellen, and had a son born about 1607.

John's name appears in the records of the London Company of Cutlers in 1607, shortly after James I had given the Company a charter to regulate conditions in the trade. The Company had invited cutlers who were not members to register the marks used on their knife blades. Such registration made it possible to identify the maker of any blade; and would serve to prevent the unauthorized use of a mark by another. The Company's records show:

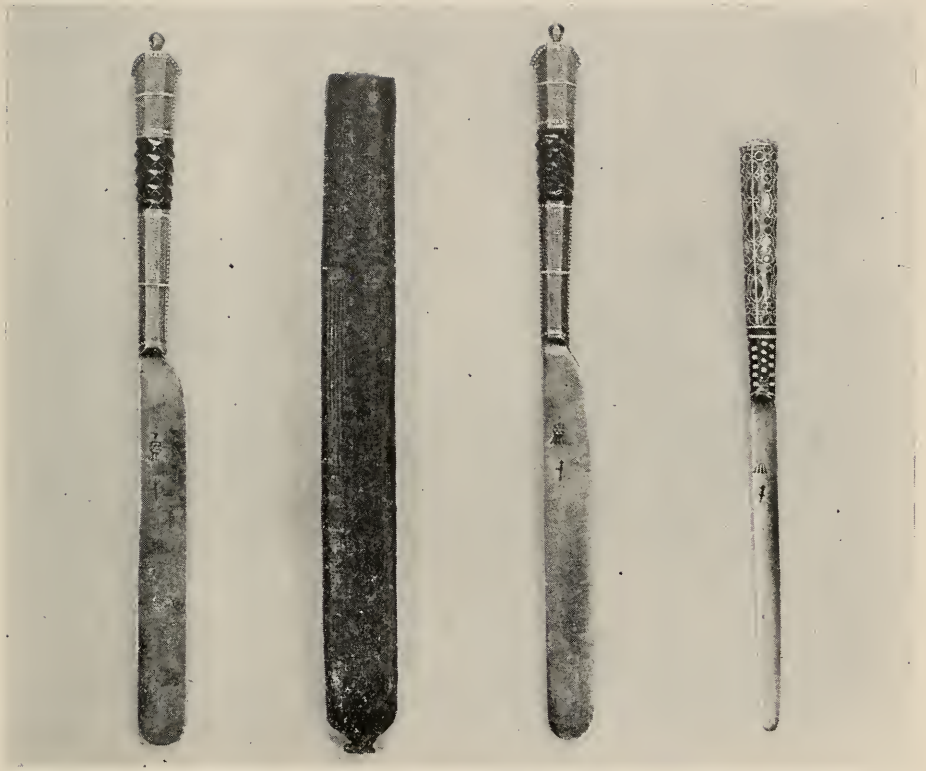
15th January 1606–7. At the Court appeared theis straungers &c forreyners to whome was made acquaynted & read the charter & rules of this howse who some of them brought in their marks: . . .

John Jencks the thistle

29th January 1606–7. The following additional names appear in a further list of the above date, when many makers brought in their marks and paid the registration fee:- . . .

John Jencks whose marke is the thistle w^{ch} he gave in Court to Tho. Wills who claymeth the same marke formerlie XXVS. ijs. ijd.[8]

The mark of the thistle has been found on many knives that are deposited in the English museums including the British Museum, the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Guildhall Museum, and the Sheffield City Museum and in such private collections as the Howard E. Smith Collection.[9] These knives are identified as belonging to the period when John and Joseph Jenks worked. They are regarded by experts as among the most beautiful examples of craftsmanship of the period. A description of the damascene pair at the British Museum, for example, reads: "Handles of silver ornamented with filigree and enameled green and lilac translucent six petal flowers. The sheath embroidered in silver and gold with lozenges enclosing quarterfoil shaped flowers. Tassel at end. Length 9". The handles of the knives are made of a variety of materials including gold, silver, jet, ivory, inlay, and amber. They are of striking beauty and illustrate workmanship of the highest quality. An illuminating evaluation of the Jenks' knives appears in an article in "The Connoisseur", by Charles R. Beard, entitled "Wedding Knives".[10]



5. *Knives in the Victoria and Albert Museum showing the dagger, which identifies the work of a London cutler, and the mark of the thistle, which was used by John Jenks. Courtesy of the Victoria and Albert Museum.*

The mark of the thistle was used by John Jenks from at least as early as the date of its registration in 1607 to his death about 1625; and, as we have seen, was used by his son, Joseph, who protested in 1638 that another was wrongfully imitating it.

It is interesting to note that Jenks' name appears on the records of the London Company of Cutlers among strangers and foreigners. Experts regard his work as strongly influenced by foreign craftmanship. It is probable that his shop employed foreign workmen who were not formally apprenticed. The records of his own Company, the Company of White Bakers, show that he apprenticed only two workmen, William Williams on 24 Oct. 1616, and Francis Downes on 17 Feb. 1619.[11] In a list of foreign Protestants and aliens resident in England of March 1621/2, however, is the following: "The names of the Strangers Cutlers . . . English born Lambert Peterseon att Mr. Jenkes vpon Tower Dock. William Balse, is with Lambert, att Mr Jenkes".[12]

Tower Dock was in the Precinct of the Tower of London. Jenks lived in the Precinct of the Tower of London as early as 15 Sept. 1611 when he was accused of being involved in some unsavory business. The unpublished Middlesex Session Rolls show:

> 15 September, 9 James I. Josiah Ellery of Ratcliffe, shipwright, John Jinckes of St. Peters ad Vincula within the Tower of London, cutler, and Richard Peter of East Smithfield, Baker, for the said Josiah and for Bennett Haskett of Ratcliffe, carpenter, and for William Godsall of the same, yeoman, all accused by John Arnold of St. Peter's, Westminister, gentleman, with having set upon him in the highway, and taken his purse with £5 10s in it.[13]

John continued to reside at this residence. The last record of him that we have, shows that he was taxed there in 1625:

> 23 James I
> Hundred of Ossulstone
> Tower without the Bulwarke gate
> John Jenks, his goods, 4 li. Subsidy 10s. 8d.[14]

The location of the Tower without the Bulwark Gate is given in "A True and Exact Drought of the Tower Liberties Surveyed in the Year 1597" (printed in 1742.) This was the work of Gulielmus Haiward and J. Gascoyne. The few houses in the immediate vicinity of the Bulwark Gate are individually depicted. It is possible that Jenks supplied knives to the Tower.

John Jenks died sometime between 1625 and 16 August 1626, when his son, John, described as recently son of John Jenks, citizen and white baker of London, defunct, began his apprenticeship to a member of the Company of Cutlers.[15]

John's widow continued to live by the Bulwark Gate, for the subsidy lists of July 1628 reveal:

> Hundred of Ossulstone
> Tower without the Bullwarke
> Elinor Jenkes widow goodes 4 li. Subsidy 21s. 4d.[16]

Elinor (Eleanor) is a variant of Hellen (Helen), according to the "Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names".[17] "Its

relation to Helen was apparently recognized as late as 1604 when a list of Yorkshire recusants calls the same person indifferently *Helen* and *Elinor*."

The minutes of the London Company of Cutlers tell an interesting story concerning the right of John Jenks' eldest son to the mark of the bunch of grapes. The right to this mark had once belonged to Lambert Williams, and after his death the Company permitted his widow to strike it through her servants and journeymen. She eventually sold, but without authority, the right to the mark to John Hubberd, and later, on her deathbed, willed it to her servant William Balser. The question of the title to the mark was brought before the Company. The Company refused to confirm the sale of the right to John Hubberd, "a free brother of this mystery", since he was no workman. In consideration, however, of the money paid by John Hubberd, the Company permitted him to reserve the right of the bunch of grapes to the eldest son of John Jenks "when he shall be capable so to strike the same".[18]

In 1628, following John's death, his widow, Hellen, made arrangements to convey the right to the mark to William Balls or Bales, the servant to whom it had once been willed. According to a memorandum of 6 March 1627/8, "Hellen Jenks and William Balls" agreed to its sale for VI£ sterling. According to a record of 9 Oct. 1628 "William Bales" purchased the right from "Widdo Jencks and Joseph Jencks, her son".[19]

In 1630 Benjamin Stone, the sword cutler of Hounslow, claimed the right to the bunch of grapes; but the records of the Company do not reveal the basis for his claim. Stone refused to obey an order of the Company, was adjudged in contempt, and was forbidden to strike the bunch of grapes.[20]

Known issue of John and Hellen:

i. Joseph, b. *ca.* 1607; d. by 7 Sept. 1642; m. 30 Sept. 1630 Mary Tervyn. His life story has been given. Known issue: (1) *Sarah*, bapt. 13 Oct. 1635, in the chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula, Tower of London.

ii. John, b. *ca.* 1610 (evidently the John, son of John Jenkes, bapt. 6 April 1611 at nearby St. James Clerkenwell, Middlesex, according to *The Publications of the Harleian Society*, v. 9, p. 61), of the Tower of London, cutler; m. 17 July 1634[21] Hannah Glinn. He was apprenticed to a member of the Company of Cutlers 16 Aug. 1626,[22] and became a citizen and cutler of London 12 June 1634.[23] Issue, bapt. in the chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula, Tower of London; (1) *John*, bapt. 27 Sept. 1635; and (2) *Sarah*, bapt. 16 July 1637.[24]

A comparison of the two John Jenks and their households reveals similarities too striking to be coincidental:

1. Each John was a resident of London. One John resided at St. Anne, Blackfriars, London, 1596–99. The other John resided in London as early as 1592; and from 1611 until his death he was a resident of the Precinct of the Tower of London.
2. Each was a cutler by trade.
3. Each was associated with foreign cutlers. The one married

a daughter of a foreign cutler; the other had foreign cutlers in his shop.

4. Each family group was associated with a foreign cutler of the same name. John Jenks' father-in-law, Henry Fulwater, lived near a Lambert Peterson in 1571.[25] The other John Jenks' household included a Lambert Peterson in 1621/2.
5. Each family group was associated with the London Company of White Bakers. John Jenks of St. Anne, Blackfriars, had a brother-in-law, Jacob Fulwater, who was translated from that Company to the London Company of Cutlers in 1608. John Jenks of the Precinct of the Tower of London was a member of the Company of White Bakers.
6. Each had a son Joseph, a name uncommon in England at that time.
7. In each family the female name Sarah predominates. The wife and the only known daughter of John Jenks of St. Anne, Blackfriars, was named Sarah. The only known daughters of Joseph and John, children of John Jenks of the Precinct of the Tower of London, was, in each case, Sarah.

It is conceivable that the Johns were identical; for it was not infrequent in England in those days for a man to have two surviving sons of the same name. Such a theory, however, is weak. John Jenks of St. Anne, Blackfriars, was called cutler in his marriage license of 1595/6. John Jenks who came to be of the Precinct of the Tower of London was actually an apprentice at that date. Secondly, the eldest son of John Jenks of the Precinct of the Tower of London was mentioned in the minutes of the London Company of Cutlers in 1623 as not then able to wield a mark. This could not refer to the Joseph baptized in 1599, the son of John Jenks of St. Anne, Blackfriars, because Joseph was of age in 1623. For these reasons we reject the theory that the two Johns are identical.

It is also conceivable that the John Jenks of St. Anne, Blackfriars, was a widower when he married Sarah Fulwater, and that he was father of the John Jenks of the Precinct of the Tower of London by a previous marriage. The marriage license of John Jenks of St. Anne, Blackfriars, which was previously quoted, does not state whether the groom was a bachelor or a widower. If the latter was true, the two Johns could be father and son.

This inference harmonizes well with the facts, for a son often followed the trade of his father in the same city. This inference would explain the close association with foreign cutlers and, in particular, with a Lambert Peterson. It would explain the association of both family groups with the London Company of White Bakers. It would explain the recurrence of the names, Joseph and Sarah. The similarities of these two family groups can not satisfactorily be explained otherwise. We conclude, therefore, that the two Johns were probably father and son; and we shall identify them as Senior and Junior, respectively.

Who, then, was John Jenks, Sr., the father of the American colonist, Joseph Jenks? His intimate association with Continental cutlers and the fact that his name is recorded Ginkes in the parish register of St. Anne, Blackfriars, suggest the possibility that he had lived on the Continent. They also suggest the possibility that he was of European background and that his name was Anglicized to Jenks.[26]

We believe, however, that his name was Jenks or Jenkes, as given in his marriage license, and that the recording of Ginkes, which exists in the case of the baptismal records of his two children, was the result of recording an oral statement of the name made by his wife, who was of German extraction.

The identification of the forbears of John Jenks, Sr., has proved difficult. We have one important clue, however. It was shown that when John Jenks, Jr., became a freeman of the London Company of White Bakers, a Jonas Jenks also became a freeman. This appears significant for the following reasons:

1. The Jenks surname is infrequent in the London area at that day; and the appearance of two different Jenks' names on the same page of the minute book of the Company of White Bakers seems more than a coincidence.
2. John Jenks, Jr., we have inferrred, had a brother with the then unusual name of Joseph. Joseph and Jonas are Biblical names unusual for the period and when found are commonly found in the same family.
3. The Joseph Jenks, who later went to New England, had, according to tradition,[27] a son who went to Virginia. Jonas Jenks had a son Jonas who is the only known colonist of this surname who sailed for Virginia. If Jonas and Joseph are brothers, we have a confirmation of the traditional association with Virginia, except that the Virginia settler was a nephew of Joseph instead of a son.

Footnotes

1. The spelling is interchangeable.
2. See Percival Boyd "Time Table of a London Merchant" in *The Genealogists' Magazine*, v. 9, p. 319.
3. Company of White Bakers, Court Minute Book, 1561–1592, fo. 281, *recto*, #5177/2, in Guildhall Library, London.
4. *The Publications of the Huguenot Society of London*, v. 10, pt. 2, p. 444.
5. Company of White Bakers, Minute Book 1592–1617, #5177/3, in Guildhall Library.
6. He is called citizen and white baker of London in the records of the Company of Cutlers in 1626 as noted below.
7. See Percival Boyd "Time Table of a London Merchant" in *The Genealogists' Magazine*, v. 9, p. 319.
8. Charles, Welch, "*History of the London Cutler's Company*", London, 1923, v. 2, pp. 335–6.

   Letters from officials of these Museums are in the Jenks Source Books. For the Howard E. Smith Collection, see *The Connoisseur*, v. 134, pp. 164–73

(December 1954), article by J. F. Hayward, Esq., of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

10. *Ibid.*, v. 85, pp. 91–97 (Feb. 1930).
11. Company of White Bakers, Court Minute Book, 1592–1617, fo. 307, #5177/3; and 1617–1648, fo. 23, *dorso*, #5177/4 in Guildhall Library.
12. *The Publications of the Huguenot Society of London*, v. 10, pt. 3, p. 259; v. 8, p. 191, records the denizenship of Lambert Peterson from the Dominion of the Duke of Cleves, 1562.
13. Sessions Roll 506/37, 507/39/40/41; Goal Delivery Register, 1/177; and Sessions Register, 1/432, in Middlesex County Record Office.
14. Subsidy List, E 179/142/284, in Public Record Office, London.
15. "Johes Jencks filius Johes Jencks nup cy white baker defunct posiut xrofero Langton citizen and cutlerario London a dat usque octo annorum dat 16th Auguste 1626 turned over to John ffawrel of London cutler for the terme aforesaid". Minute Book of the London Company of Cutlers for 1626, fo. 49.
16. Subsidy List, E 179/142/307, in Public Record Office, London.
17. Compiled by E. G. Withycombe.
18. "6th Jan. 1622–23 (Long minute abridged). One Lambert Williams formerly had grant of the Bunch of Grapes. After his death his widow continued to strike it by her servants & journeymen 'bye the tolleracon of this howse.' The widow in her life time did take upon her to sell the mark (which was out of her power to do) to John Hubberd free brother of this Mistery. Nevertheless on her death bed she again disposed of the mark by her will to one William Balser her man contrary to the orders of this house, for 'the disposinge & allowing of all marcks to any person or persons usinge the same mysterie of Cutlers is in the said M^r^ & Wardeins & Assistaunts. Now for so muche as the said John Hubberd is not capable of him self beinge no worckman to stricke or have the same marck allowed vnto him And yet to give the same John Hubberd some Content for the money he paid in his owne wronge for the same marke the Court' have at his request reserved the Bunch of Grapes for the use of the eldest son of John Jencks when he shall be capable to so strike the same. Meanwhile the said mark is to 'lye dead & not to be struck by the allowaunce of this howse by any person or persons'. (Min. f. 186)". Charles Welch, "History of the Cutler's Company of London", v. 2, p. 343.
19. "6th March 1627–8. Memorandum that it is agreed betwene Hellen Jencks and William Balls concerning the marke of the bunch of Graps as followeth vizt that the sayd William doth buy the said marke of the sayd Hellen for euer payeing for the same the sum of vjl. sterling as followeth . . . and is to haue possession of the marke at the payement of first iijl. & to giue good security by bond for the other. (Min. f. 226b.) 9th October, 1628. William Bales presented the bunch of grapes w^ch^ formerly was in question for the ending of all Controversies the sayd William Bales hath purchased the same of Widdow Jencks and Joseph Jencks her sonne and had the same enrowled to him & his heires for euer in this Court. (Min. f. 229b.)" Charles Welch, "*History of the Cutlers' Company of London*", v. 2, p. 345.
20. "21st January, 1629–30. At this Court Beniamin Stone a free brother of this howse Came to haue the marke of the bunch of graps enrowled to him the w^ch^ alreadie is enrowled by Consent of this Court to one William Balls yet because this Court is readie to giue a just heareing Concerning the sayd marke to the sayd Beniamyn Stone their answere was that against & at the next Court those whome the same marke did alreadie Concerne should be summoned togeather & then this Court should determyne the same in the meane tyme this Court required xs. the w^ch^ he for his Contempt was formerly fyned. And at w^ch^ demaund of the sayd xs. the sayd Beniamyn Stone in Contempt refused & left the Court. (Min. f. 239b.) 11th January, 1630–1. Beniamyn Stone was forewarned to strike the bunch of Grapes. (Min. f. 247b.)" Charles Welch, "History of the Cutlers' Company of London", v. 2, p. 346.

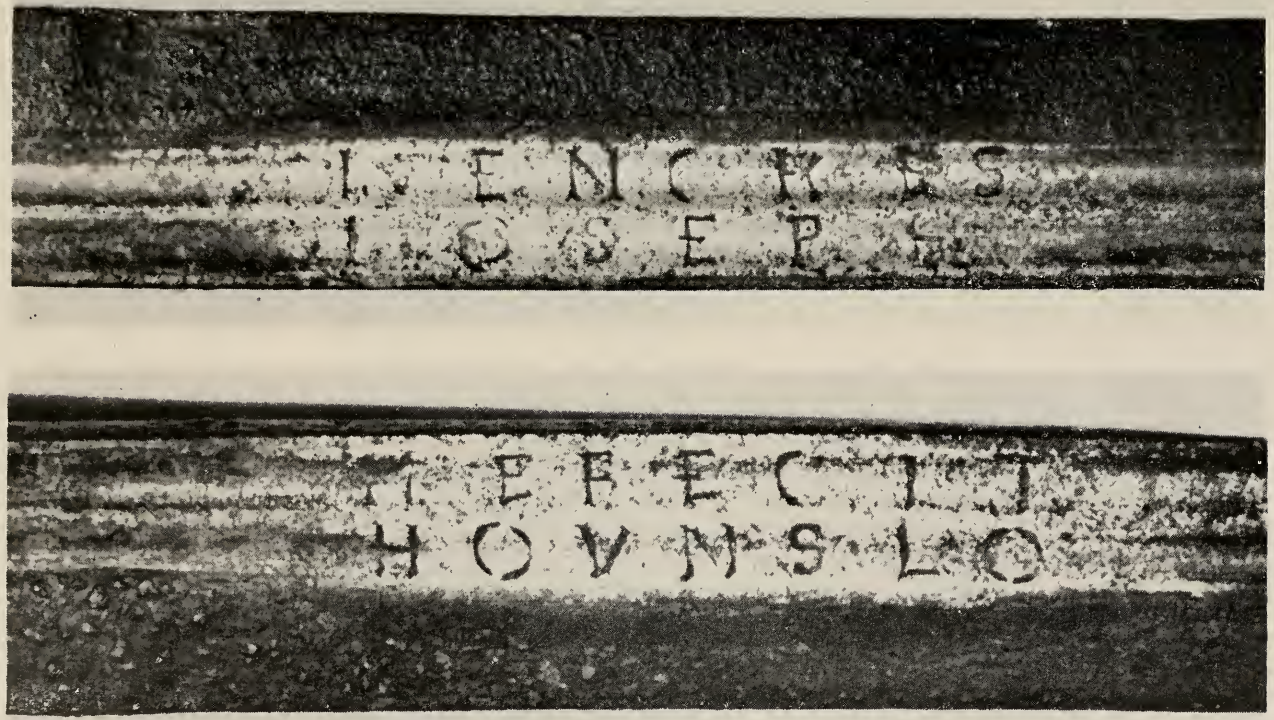
21. "The Marriage Registers of St. Dunstan's Stepney, in the County of Middlesex," v. 1, p. 226.
22. See above.
23. Company of Cutlers, Minute Book for 1634, in the Guildhall Library. See Jenks Source Books.
24. The records are in the Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula.
25. *The Publications of the Huguenot Society of London*, v. 10, pt. 1, p. 421. We surmise the Petersons were father and son.
26. See *Ibid.*, v. 8, p. 114, however, for a Gynkes, alias Bretein, who emigrated to England early in the 16th century.
27. The Register, v. 9, p. 201.

IV. The Jenks Family of Clun and Clunbury, Shropshire

We have shown that the New England colonist, Joseph Jenks, was baptized at St. Anne, Blackfriars, London, 26 Aug. 1599, the son of John Jenks, cutler. We have tried to show that another John Jenks, cutler, of the precinct of the Tower of London, born about 1576, was also son of John Jenks of St. Anne, Blackfriars, and half-brother of Joseph Jenks.

John Jenks of the Precinct of the Tower of London, we have noted, became a member of the London Company of White Bakers on the same day in 1604 as Jonas Jenks (*ca.* 1580–1622), and they are named on the same page in the Company's Minute book. We suspect that Jonas Jenks was related and suggest that he was a brother of John and a half brother of the young Joseph. This suggestion is greatly strengthened by the fact that Jonas Jenks had a son Jonas who came to Virginia; and there is a long standing tradition among the descendants of the New England colonist that a relative came to Virginia.[1] According to the tradition, Joseph Jenks' son, Joseph, had a *brother* who came to Virginia. If our hypothesis is correct, Joseph Jenks, Jr., had a *cousin* who came to Virginia. It should be noted that Jonas is the only early Jenks known to have come to Virginia.[2]

Two additional factors favor the suggested relationship. Both Joseph and Jonas emigrated from the London area where the Jenks surname is uncommon. Each had a Biblical name so rare for the period as to suggest they might belong to the same family group. Jonas Jenks was associated with the family at Clun, a parish in the southwestern part of Shropshire, and very near the Welsh border. For he was called cousin in the will of Richard Jenks of Clun in 1623. Richard had no sons; and of his two brothers, John and William, John died without issue. William was the closest male relative of Richard and we suspect that he was the forebear of Jonas. Jonas seems more likely a grandson than a son of William for Jonas (*ca.* 1580–1622) was 45 years the junior of Richard (*ca.* 1535–1623). If the hypothesis is correct, Jonas and Joseph, the half-brothers, are sons of John Jenks, cutler, of St. Anne, Blackfriars, London, and grandsons of William Jenks of the family at Clun, Shropshire.



JOSEPH JENCKES ME FECIT HOVNSLO

6. *Inscription on the Jenks' Sword, Powysland Museum, Welshpool, Wales.*
Courtesy of Dr. Richard Williams, F.S.A.

This suggested ancestry harmonizes with the known facts though it just barely meets the chronological test. Richard's brother, William, was born not earlier than 1536, and William's presumed son, John, must have been born about 1556 to have a son John, the London cutler, who was born about 1576.

Since we cannot prove that William had children, we should not overlook the possibility that Joseph and Jonas were of the closely related family at nearby Clunbury. Richard Jenks of Clun, in his will of 1623, named John Jenks of Clunbury. It should be particularly noted that Joseph Jenks, the colonist, who was baptized 26 Aug. 1599, was the first Jenks known to have the baptismal name Joseph. It is interesting that the second known Jenks to have the baptismal name Joseph was Joseph Jenks, baptized at Clunbury 11 March 1603/4. William, the son of the first John of Clunbury, is a possible ancestor of the London Jenks. Families of the parishes of both Clun and Clunbury sent their sons to London to learn their trades; and by the early seventeenth century the Jenkses at Clun had died out and the Jenkses at Clunbury were barely represented.

The Family of John Jenks of Clunbury

[William Jenks, Collector, was taxed on 4 pounds worth of goods at Clunbury and Brompton in 1524. Since this is the only reference to William, it is possible he is identical with the William Jenks, Collector, of Munslow. The Munslow Jenkses are of the family of the parish of Eaton-under-Heywood, which is nearby. William may be the father of John, below, and of Hugh of Clun.]

1. John Jenks, of Clunbury, is first to be found in the important subsidy of 1524, where he is described as of Kempton which is near Clun. Then and once later during the reign of Henry VIII he was taxed on 40 shillings worth of goods.

The will of John Jenks of Clunbury, which was dated 20 July 1549, was filed in the Consistory Court of Hereford, date of probate not shown. He named two sons, John, the executor, and William; his godson William, William's son; his wife Marjorie; and Henry O'Court.

Children:

2. i. John, evidently eldest son.
   ii. William, father by 1549. No further record. A possible forebear of the London Jenks family discussed.

2. John Jenks, of Clunbury, executor of his father's will and evidently eldest son, wrote his will on 20 Jan. 1588/9. The will was filed in the Consistory Court of Hereford, but the date of probate has not been preserved. John named his eldest son, Richard, and his wife, Anne, in his will. The names of other sons have been ascertained from the will of his eldest son, Richard, and from a chancery proceeding discussed below.

Children:

i. Richard, *d. s.p.* His will, dated 9 Feb. 1588/9, filed in the Consistory Court of Hereford, named his brothers, Henry and Thomas.
ii. Henry, named in will of brother, Richard, in 1589, and named as deceased in chancery proceeding relating to brother, John, in 1595.
iii. Thomas, named in will of brother, Richard. No further record.
3. iv. John, born *ca.* 1567, citizen and haberdasher of London.
v. Mathew, made agreement with brother, John, about 1588. He had a life interest in a copyhold in Clunbury, according to his own deposition identified below. Described as of "Clunbury and Brompton", he was taxed 36 Elizabeth (1594–95) and 37 Elizabeth (1595–96) on property valued at 20 shillings. Known issue, bapt. at Clunbury: (1) Henrie, bapt. 19 March 1596/7; (2) Frances, bapt. 10 June 1599, presumably Francisca, who m. at Clunbury, 20 Nov. 1620, Thomas Fidian; (3) Joseph, bapt. 11 March 1603/4; bur. 6 Jan. 1605/6; and presumably (4) John, bur. 9 Feb. 1638/9; will proved C. C. Hereford, mentions several children including one son under 21, the children of Thomas Fiddian, and sister Frauncis.

3. John Jenks, of Clunbury, Shropshire, citizen and haberdasher of London, was born about 1567. He was apprenticed in London to Thomas Damport (Davenport), and on 11 Jan. 1582/3 became a citizen and haberdasher of London, or freeman of the London Company of Haberdashers. One of the earliest known members of the Jenks family, William Jenks, who lived over a century earlier, was likewise a citizen and haberdasher of London.

In 1595 John brought suit against his brother, Mathew, over the handling of his property interests at Clunbury. John may have returned to Clunbury, for Richard Jenks of Clun, in his will of 1623, made a bequest to "John Jenks late of London and now of Clunbury". The Clunbury parish registers show the burial of a John Jenks 11 May 1629; and of an Anne Jenks, widow, 22 Nov. 1633.

The following entries appear to relate to his family:

29 May 8 James I (1610). Recognizances taken of John Jenckes of St. Faith's parish, London, haberdasher, et. al., for appearance of John Fryne of St. Olave's. (*Middlesex Sessions' Rolls*, II, 64.)

19 May 1616 m. lic. Jerrard Bancrofte, Gent., of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, Bach^{r} 23, and Beatrix Jenkes of St. Bennets, Paul's Wharf, dau of John Jenkes of City of London who consents. at St. Gregory's near St. Paul's.

15 Jan. 1617/18 m. lic. Robert Jenkes of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, London, haberdasher, and Susan Stockwell of St. Mary, Somerset, London, spinster, at St. Faith's.

The Family of Hugh Jenks of Clun

1. Hugh Jenks, the only Jenks of this given name found in the sixteenth century, was presumably born about 1510–15 (eldest son born about 1535). He was taxed at Hobendred ("Habendryd"), a small place near Clun, on four pounds in goods, 34 Henry VIII (1542/3). He paid a tax of 10d. on five pounds in goods, in 36 Henry VIII (1544/5).

Hugh's will was dated 10 July 1551. He made bequests to sons John and William, and named his wife, Anne, and son, Richard, executors. His widow described herself as Agnes Jenks of New Chappel, parish of Clun, on 12 Jan. 1569, when she made her will. She bequeathed to Richard, eldest son, John, second son, William, youngest son, and Dorothy, daughter. Both wills were proved in the Consistory Court of Hereford, but the dates of probate were not preserved.

Children:

2. i. RICHARD, b. *ca.* 1535.
   ii. JOHN, of Bucknell, Shropshire, d. *s.p.*, naming his brothers and sister in his will dated 9 May 1571 (P.C.C. 31 Holney).
3. iii. WILLIAM. Presumably ancestor of some London Jenks named as cousins in will of brother Richard. See below. Administration on the estate of a William Jenks of Shrewsbury was granted in 1611 to the widow Alicia by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.
   iv. DOROTHY, m. by 1571.

2. RICHARD JENKS, of the parish of Clun and nearby Hobendred and Kennerton, gentleman, was born *circa* 1535 (aged about 80 in 1615), died between 24 Sept. and 1 Dec. 1623, the respective dates of the signing and probating of his will.

His name appears on subsidy lists of 1570/71, 1592/93, 1593/94, 1594/95, and 1606/07. He was taxed on as much as 40 shillings in lands and 4 pounds in goods. His name appears several times in 1579 and 1580 on fragmentary manorial rolls of Clunbury preserved in the Public Record Office. These records show that he served as a juror and was involved in cases at law.

On 13 Oct. 1615, when he was "about 80", he was a plaintiff in a chancery suit, the records of which are quoted in part below. He brought suit against his son-in-law, John Middleton, and the latter's father over agreements arising out of the marriage contract of his deceased daughter, Joan.

His unusually long will of 24 Sept. 1623, named the children of his daughter. They were beneficiaries of such feudal pieces as "a cressit with a mainspike, staff, sword, dagger, headpiece thereto", and "a corselet with the furniture thereto".

Child:

i. JOAN, b. *ca.* 1580 (under 20 in 1597); d. *ca.* 1613 (d. two years before 1615); m. (contract 9 Sept. 1597) JOHN MIDDLETON of Riston. He m., secondly, Joan, widow of Oliver Redge.

Richard named a great many persons in his will, but initially made bequests to the following members of the Jenks family: "First I give the bequeath to the two sonnes of my cosen Jonas Jenks of London, deceased, called Jonas and Joshua or by what other names they are called, the some of six pownde thirteene shillings foure pence apiece.

Item I doe give and bequeath to John Jenke late of London and now of Clunbury five pounde and to his three sonnes twenty shillings apiece. Item I give and bequeath to my cozen William Jenks of London Tenn pownds if he be living." It is significant that all Jenkses named had a London connection. It is possible that John, formerly of London but now of Clunbury, is the John Jenks, citizen and haberdasher of London. The identity of William is uncertain.

3. William Jenks was living in 1571. We have suggested above that he was father of John Jenks of St. Anne, Blackfriars, and grandfather of John Jenks of the Precinct of the Tower of London, Jonas Jenks, and the American colonist, Joseph Jenks.

Jonas Jenks, who was named cousin in the will of William's brother, Richard, was of Bermondsey, Surrey, and St. Alphage, London Wall, Cripplegate, London, chandler, was born about 1580. He was in London in 1596 when he was apprenticed to a freeman of the Company of White Bakers. In 1604 both he and John Jenks, cutler, were made freemen of the Company. These two members of the Jenks family were apparently not the first Jenks to become members of the Company. Sylvia Thrupp wrote on page 102 of "A Short History of the Worshipful Company of Bakers of London": "Early in the reign of Henry VIII a baker named William Jenks was employed as an agent for the City . . ."

Jonas married at Bermondsey, Surrey, in 1612, Ann Peto. By 1617 he had moved to the parish of St. Alphage, London Wall, Cripplegate, London. He was buried there 24 April 1622, and was then described as "Mr. Jonas Jencks cunstable & a vestryman". Administration was granted on the estate of Jonas Jenks, chandler, to Ann Jenks, the relict, on 2 May 1622 in the Archdeaconry Court of London.

On 2 Dec. 1623, John Ma(u)ltby, ale-brewer, and Anne Jenks of St. Alphage, London, widow of Jonah [*sic*], late of the same, were granted a license to marry by the Bishop of London. Two wills of John Maltby at the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, co. Surrey, brewer, were proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, the first being declared null and void. Only in the first will, which was dated 14 March 1634–35, were Jonas and Josiah named; they were described as "my second wife's sons". The second will was dated 22 June 1636, the year of his death.

Children of Jonas and Anne, the two youngest baptized at the parish of St. Alphage, London Wall, Cripplegate, London:

i. Jonas, b. *ca.* 1614; d. between 1 Aug. 1633, when a nuncupative will was made, and 9 Oct. 1636, when his will was proved by Joan Tyers, his aunt (105 Pile). The will refers to property which his mother Anne Jenkes of London "gave to him until he became 21 or returned from VIRGINIA". He described himself as son of Jonas Jenkes, citizen and white baker of London, and mentions Joan Tyers of St. Mary, Maudlius, Surrey.
ii. Richard, bapt. 13 July 1617; bur. 17 April 1619.
iii. Josiah, bapt. 5 March 1619/20; presumably living 14 March 1634/5.

Documents

(1) *Family of John Jenks of Clunbury*

The will of John Jenks of Clunbury, Shropshire, dated 20 July 1549: to Margerye my wyffe and to John my sone all myn oxen to be indyffrently devyded betwene them to. Item I give to John Wylcoke a blowde heyffyr of to yere olde. Item I bequethe to John Rychards and to John Lyckas a blacke heyffyr to be devyded indifferently betwene them to. Item I bequeth to H . . . hyrde iii s iv d.. Item I give to John the sone of Rychard Madoc a blacke blowde yerelyng heyffyr. Item I bequeth to [thomas] the son of John Truerper a bullock of to yere olde. [Item I] bequeth to my godsone the sonne of Wylliam Jenks iii s iv d. Item I bequeth to Wylliam my sone a black blowde cow, so that I wyll that Margerye my seid wife shall have the kepyng and the profett of her duryng her life. Item I bequeth to every oon of my god chyldern foure pence apece. Item I geve to Margery my seid wife a blacke blowde cow, a caye mare and halff my my [*sic*] corne and grayne beyng in mybarne and growyng in the fylds. Item I bequeth to Sir Davyd Jones clerke to busshells of Rye. All the Resydeue of my goods as yet unbequethed I wyll that after my funerall dyscharged my detts, pyd and my bequeste performed that it be stowed for the welth of my soule and all chrysten where moste nede ys by the advyse and dyscrescyon of Margerye my seid wyfe and John my sone executors. Wytnes Sir Davyd Johannis curet of Clonburye Harry Oconorte [?] Wyth others more. No probate act. Consistory Court of Hereford, deposited National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth, Wales.

The will of John Jenckes of Clomberye. Dated 20 Jan. 1588–9. To be buried in the Church of Clomberie. Ane my wife and Richard my son to be executors to see my debts, legacies and funerals paid and discharged, any overplus when my debts be discharged equally to be divided amongst my children. Testator owes to Mr. Hill, vicar of Bromfelde, £6 and to Mr. Richard Vaghan, £3. Witnesses: Henrie Court with others. No probate act. Consistory Court of Hereford.

The will of Rychard Jenckes of Clumbury. Dated 9 Feb. 1588–9. To be buried in the church of Clunbury. To Henry Court my uncle half my sheep, and the other half to Henry and Thomas my brethren equally to be divided betwixt them. To Henrie Court one cow. To Mary Court, my uncle's daughter, one heifer. All the rest of my goods to Henry and Thomas my brethren equally to be divided betwixt them. My brother Henry to be executor. Henry Court to be overseer. Witnesses; Henry Court, Edward Lloyd minister, with others. No probate act. Consistory Court of Hereford.

Chancery Proceedings, Public Record Office, C 8/25/97. *Plaintiff:* John Jenkes, citizen and haberdasher of London. *Defendant:* Mathew Jenkes, John's elder brother, of Clunbury (Salop). *Date* 1595. *Contents:* John has property in Clunbury and about 7 years ago he caused the land to be sown with rye and oats which represented a value of £20. John and Mathew made an agreement according to which Mathew should receive 1/3 of the value and he promised to pay the residue or £13.6.8. to John. At the same time John left 40 sheep, worth about £10. on the land of Henry Jenks, another brother, together with other goods of a value of about £10. John also lent Mathew 23s., which money never has been paid back. John went away and left Henry as his bailiff and deputee. Mathew, however, bought secretly the sheep and other goods which John left behind, using the money he had borrowed from John. After Henry's death, Mathew managed to get hold of more of John's property, but he refuses to pay anything to John. *The answer of Mathew Jenkes:* John has brought forward a false accusation because he wants to take away Mathew's copyhold which he holds of the

Queen in the honor of Clunbury, for the term of his life. Mathew maintains that he made a different agreement with John. He only promised to sow about 6 acres of his copyhold with rye. John would receive 1/3 of the harvest, but John would satisfy Mathew for the seed. The harvest that year was very bad, but John has received 1/3 of it. Henry threshed it, for which he received 2 bushels of rye which he sold for 2s. 8d. or 3s. a bushel. In addition John bought corn from Henry. Henry had this corn as executor of Richard Jenks, his brother, who in his turn was executor of Agnes Jenkes, their mother. John sold this corn to Mathew for £4. Mathew bought 40 sheep from Henry but they were Henry's property.

The parish registers of Clunbury which begin in 1574 are published and include the following Jenks entries:

Baptisms

19 Mar. 1596–7	Henrie son of Mathew Jencks
10 June 1599	Frances dau. of Mathew Jencks
11 Mar. 1603–04	Joseph son of Mathew Jenckes

Marriage

20 Nov. 1620	Thomas Fidian & Francisca Jenkes

Burials

2 Dec. 1604	Elizabeth Jenckes
6 Jan. 1605–06	Joseph [*sic*] Jenckes
11 May 1629	John Jenkes
22 Nov. 1633	Anne Jenkes, widow
2 Feb. 1634–5	Jane Jankes, pauper
9 Feb. 1638–9	John Jenkes
5 Apr. 1644	Jone Jenckes
27 Apr. 1644	Marcy wife of John Jenckes

(2) *Family of Hugh Jenks of Clun*

The will of Hugh Jenks of Clun, Shropshire. Dated 10 July 1551. Item I bequethe to the chathedral churche of Harvord iiii^{d}. Item I bequethe to John my sonne ii oxen xxx^{ti} gotte and xx lames beyng in the custody of Meiryce ap John of the parishe of Watden. Item I bequethe to William my sonne ii oxen beyng in the custody of Gruf ap Johann of the parish of Clone. Item I bequethe to Doryte my daughter ii keyne beyng in the custody of meyn executors. Item I bequethe all the resydue of my goodes unbequethed movable and unmovable to Annes my wyfe and Richart my sonne. Item I do make and ordeyne to be meyne executors Annes my wyfe and Richart my sonne to see this my last will and testament fulfilled and to be overseeres John ap Gwelyn Ca . . . and William Stodman. In witnesse John Parson clerke my gostly fader [*sic*] Harry Ferves and John Haggley with other. No probate act. Consistory Court of Hereford.

The will of Agnes Jenks [widow] of the Newchappell in the parish of Clun. Dated 12 Jan. 1569. Item I do ordeyne and make to be my Executors Richard Jenks my eldest sonne and John Jenks my second sonne. Item I geave and bequeth unto John Jenks aforesaid my sonne my beest panne. Item I geave and bequeth unto William Jenks my yongest sonne two Ewes. Item all the resydue of my goods unbequethed I geave and bequeth unto my said Executors willinge them to be good unto Doretie my dowghter. Wittnes Nycolas Browne, John Nixon and others. No probate act. Consistory Court of Hereford.

The will of John Jenks of Bucknell, Shropshire, May 6, 1571. My body to be buried in the churche yarde of Bucknill. Item I bequeth to the poore of the parish there v^{s}. Item I given to my brother William Jenkes vi^{li} xiii^{s} iiii^{d}. Item I give to my sister Dorothie iii^{li} vi^{s} viii^{d} to be paied after her husband decease. Item I give to my Maister Howell Clone iii^{li} vi^{s} viii^{d} and one Bullocke. Item I give to Thomas Powell xx^{s}. I give to Richard Powell xx^{s} which is in the hands of Howell Clone my master. Item I give to John Powell xx^{s}. Item I give to Mary Powell xx^{s}. Item I give to Johanna Styche my god daughter vi^{s}. Item I give to John Mason my god sonne vi^{s}. Item I give to Elnore his maide xvi^{d}. Item I gyve to Mary his maide xii^{d}. Item I give to William Squyre xii^{d}. Item I give

to Guset Squire xii^{d}. Item I gyve to John Gor ii^{s} vi^{d}. Item I gyve to Maulde Fermor ii^{s} vi^{d}. Item I give to John Hickes two busshells of corne and two of otes. Item I give iiii shepe to Thomas Aprict of Clancadar. Item I give two shepe to Lewis Aprict of Clancadare childerne which he is the keping of Thomas Aprict. Item I give to Richard Jenckes my brother one cowe and a calf in the keping of Howell Clone my Master and more unto hym iiii kyne that I have with Thomas Aprice the one is for the first mylke and calf and two heyfers and one yerling and lx sheppes the stocke being iiii^{li} xvii^{s} viii^{d} and one rout mare and abaye fillye colte and foure fillys the one iiii yeres of aige and two fillys iii yeres of aige and one two yeres of aige and more unto hym xx shepe in the keping of Lewys a price of Clancadare the stocke xxxix^{s}. Item I give more to my brother Richard xl shepe which I have with Nicholas Broune, the stocke iii^{li} xiii^{s} iiii^{d} and more with hym xv shepe and vi lambes the stocke xv^{s} and one cowe and vi shepe with John Hickes of Sucken. Item I will and give more unto hym xx^{ti} gotes which I have with John Lewys of the parishe of Waterdeane the hire vi^{s} viii^{d} due at Barnabe next, and if the said John do pay me my xx^{ti} gotes of two yeres of aige at Seint Barnabie th appostell next commyng my will is to gyve hym vi^{s} viii^{d} and Henry Jarveyes doth owe to me iiii^{li} xiii^{s} iiii^{d} and if he do pay me at the feast of Seint Barnabe next commyng my will is to gyve unto hym xiii^{s} iiii^{d} and Nicholas Broune doth owe to me xLvi^{s} viii^{d} and W. Howelles doth owe to me xxv^{s} and if he do pay me at Seint Barnabe th appostell next commyng my will is to give hym v^{s} Jeffrey Sowuton [?] doth owe me xxiii^{s} iiii^{d} due at Seint James thappostell and he do pay me my will is to gyve him ii^{s}. Thomas Shery doth owe me xxiii^{s} at Seint Thomas thappostell next commyng and if he pay me my will is to give him ii^{s}. John Stiche doth owe me xxi^{s} and John Broune doth owe to me xx^{s} and I give to Richard my brother one leasne called hynde otherwise called the mydell grove for the space of iii yeres in the custody of Richard Maret and John Styche and one acre of corne in Temes felde. The rest of my goods unbequeathed moveable and unmoveable my will being fulfilled I give to my brother Richard. Item I do order and make to be my executors Richard Jenckes my brother to this my last will and testament which I trust will pay my debtes and fulfill this my last will and testament theis being witnes Richard Marete, Nicholas Broune, John Reynoulde, Christofer Mason, Vicar their with others. Proved 6 July 1571.

The will of Richard Jenkes, gentleman of Clun, Shropshire. Dated 24 Sept. 1623. First I give and bequeath to the two sonnes of my cosen Jonas Jenks of London deceased called Jonas and Joshua or by what other names they are called the some of six pownde thirteene shillings foure pence apiece. Item I doe give and bequeath to John Jenke late of London and now of Clunbury five pownde and to his three sonnes twenty shillings a piece. Item I give and bequeath to my cozen William Jenks of London Tenn pownds if he be living. Item I give and bequeath to Parnell Foxe widow late wife of James Foxe deceased twenty shillings if she be living. Item I give to Owen Bird of Bushops Easter forty shillings which is in his owne hands and to Richard his sonne my god sonne twenty shillings. Item I give to Joyce Byrd his sister twentie shillings wherof shee hath allready sixe shillings. Item I give to Zachias Boote and to Mary Lloyd his sister twenty shillings a piece. Item I give and remitt to Elinor the daughter of Henry ap John of Clunne Twenty shillings which shee oweth me. Item I give and bequeath to the daughter of James Foxe being my goddaughter tenn shillings if shee be living. Item I give and bequeath to every of my god children hereafter named soe many of them as be lyving as followeth to Anne the daughter of William ap Owen Tenn shillings. To a daughter of William Harries of Perthrehodry Tenn shillings. To Hugh the sonne of John Cooke Tenn Shillings. To Richard the sonne of Roger Richards of Clunton Tenn shillings. To Richard the sonne of Rowland Micton ifst he be livinge tenn shillings. To Richard the sonne of George Micton Tenn shillings. To Richard the sonne of Richard Marston Tenn shillings. Item I give to Sibly granndchild of Thomas Trump of Kingsland twentie shillings. Item I give to the said Thomas Trump and Elisabeth his wife Three pounds and to his two sonnes John and William twenty shillings a piece and to his two daughters Maude and Grace twenty shillings a piece. Item I give and bequeath to Joshua Midleton the sonne of John Midleton my sonne in lawe and his heires all the lands, tenements and hereditaments whatsoever in

the parish of Clunne in the County of Salop by me purchased by way of mortgage or otherwise of Thomas Harries and Elinor Harries widow his mother and all my right title and interest in and to the same and all the money layd out thereuppon yst it be redeemed. And all the lands, tenements and hereditaments in the parishe of Clunne aforesaid by me purchased by way of mortgage or otherwise of one John Griffithes and all my right title and interest in and to the same and the money layd out thereuppon yst it be redeemed And all lands, tenements and hereditaments whatsoever in Clunne in the sayd Countie of Salop by me purchased by way of mortgage or otherwise of Morris ap Owen for the some of Tenn poundes and all my right title and interest in and to the same and the money layd out there upon yst the same be redeemed. This last said land and some of Tenn pounds to be in satisfaction of parte of the three score pownds I now owe to the said Joshua by promise for his presentment in marriage and the other fifty pownds my executors are to pay yst I pay it not in my liefe tyme. Item I give and bequeath all deeds Evidents and Writeings whatsoever belonging to the aforesaid several premisses unto the sayd Joshua Midleton. Item I give and bequeath to John Midleton sonne of the aforesaid John my sonne in lawe all the lands, tenements and hereditaments whatsoever in the parish of Church Stocke in the County of Mountgomery by me purchased by way of mortgage or otherwise of one Richard ap John Thomas of Churche Stocke aforesayd and all my right title and interest in and to the same and the money laid out thereuppon yst it be redeemed And all the lands, tenements and hereditaments whatsoever in Clunne in the County of Salop by mee purchased by way of mortgage or otherwise of Rees Parsons of Clunne and all my right title and interest in and to the same and the money layd out thereupon ist the same be redeemed. And all lands, tenements and hereditaments whatsoever in the parish of Llanvayre Waterdine and in the said Countie of Salop by me purchased by way of mortgage or otherwise of Morgan Jones and Owen James and either of them and all my right title and interest in and to the same and the money layd out thereuppon yst the same be redeemed and all my lands, tenements and hereditaments in the parish of Bethowse in the sayd County of Salop by me purchased by way of mortgage or otherwise of one John ap Rees and all my right title and interest in and to the same and the money layd out thereupon yst the same be redeemed. And all lands, tenements and hereditaments whatsoever in Hobendred in the said Countye of Salop by me purchased by way of mortgage or otherwise of one John ap Lewis and all my right title and interest in and to the same and the money layd out there upon yst the same be redeemed. And all landes, tenements and hereditaments whatsoever in the parish of Llanvayre Waterdine aforesaid by me purchased by way of mortgage or otherwise of one John ap Owen and all my right title and interest in and to the same and the money layed out thereupon yst the same be redeemed. And all the lands tenements and hereditaments whatsoever with their appertenants in Hobendred aforesaid by me purchased of one John ap Rees and all my right title and interest in and to the same togeather with all Deeds evidences and writings whatsoever concerning all the sayd severall premisses. Item my meaning is and I will and bequeath the premisses to the sayd Joshua and John as aforesaid and to the respective heyres of theire bodyes lawfully begotten or to be begotten and yf either of the sayd brothers Joshua or John dye without yssue of their bodyes lawfully begotten that the survivor of them and his heires shall have the whole lands and premisses to them devised. Item I give and bequeath to Richard Midleton my graundchild a corslett with a mayne pikestaffe sword dagger headpe -te and furniture thereunto belonging, and to Joshua his brother one corslet with the furniture thereunto belonging. Item I give and bequeath all my clothes and wearing apparell to the said Joshua and John Midleton my graundchildren to be equally parted and divided betweene them. Item I give and bequeath to the said Joshua Midleton all my bedding sheets, linnens and napery and one coffer with two locks my saddle and the furniture thereunto belonging. Item I give bequeath and remitt to Francis Gilloe of Clunne twenty shillings which he oweth me by specialty and to Thomas Longwell of Bedston twenty shillings which he oweth me. Item I give to John Thomas and Margarett three of the children of John Wilcoxe late of Obley in the said Countye twenty shillings apiece. Item I give to Richard the sonne of Thomas Mitton of Clunton Tenn shillings. Item I give to the sonne of Thomas Nicholas of Kynerton being my godsonne Tenn shillings. Item Eve the daughter of David Meredith of

Hobendred Tenn shillings. Item I give and remitt to Joane Fox of Kinerton twenty shillings which shee oweth mee by specialty. To Thomas Edwards of Penthrehedner twenty shillings which he oweth me by specialty. To Henry Longwell twentie shillings which he oweth me by specialty. Item I give bequeath and devise to the said Richard Midleton his executor or administrator the some of six pounds upon trust and confidence the . . . shall pay and disperse of the same the onely use of the poore of the parish of Clunne videlicet to pay and distribute it in shillings videlicet onely . . . to the said poore five shillings on Christmas day and five shillings on Easter day in bread or more as his . . . . Item I give to the poore of the parish of Bushops Caster the some of twenty shillings to be distributed by my executors with the advise and helpe of the minister and church wardens there. Item I give to the poore of the parish of Howe tenn shillings. To the poore of the parish of Bucknill thirteene shillings four pence. To the poore of the parish of B . . . five shillings eight pence. To the poore of the parish of —npton Tenn shillings. To the poore of the parish of Clunbury twenty shillings. To the poore of the parish of Kidbur— tenn shillings. Item to the poore of the parish of Church Stock twenty shillings and to the poore of the parish of Bethens Tenn shillings to be deliverd and disposed and distributed by my executors to the use of the said poore by and with the advice of the minister and church wardens in every of the said parishes. Item I give and appoynt to be bestowed for and towards my bringing home and funeralls six pounds. Item I doe give and remitt to every of my tenants and debtors by way of mortgage and every of [*sic*] my debtors by way of loane one quarter of a yeares loane and interest of all some and somes of money.whatsoever due to me from them at the time of my decease upon condicion that they shall and will truly performe bargayne and pay the due debt and residue of the consideracion and charges yf any be without compulsion or suite of lawe. Item I give remitt and bequeath to Robert Harries of Clunne his daughter my goddaughter forty shillings and to the said Robert forty shillings more and to his wief an [*sic*] other child forty shillings more which amounteth in the whole to six poundes which the sayd Robert oweth me by specialty. Item I give and bequeath to Katherine the daughter of Thomas Cooke three pownds yst she be living. Item I give and bequeath to Phillipp Byrd Shoemaker Tenn shillings. Item I give to as many men servants as shall dwell in the house with mee whhen I shall happen to decease tenn shillings a piece and to the mayd servants then being in the howse with me twenty shillings a piece. Item I give and bequeath to the said Joshua and John Midleton . . . twenty pounds a piece. Item I give and bequeath to Thomas the sonne of Roger Howells of Downe Twenty shillings and to John Lloyd of Bucknill Forty Shillings. Item I give and bequeath to Cicelly the wiefe of George Holland of Purstow gentleman five pownds and I doe appoynt the sayd George Holland overseer of this my last will and testament and for his care and paines to be taken herein as I do repose an especiall trust in him I doe give and bequeath unto him sixe pounds thirteene shillings foure pence, and lastly I doe hereby revoake and make frustrate all former and other wills and testaments by mee heertofore made. And I doe nominate constitute ordeyne and make Francis Jenkes of Kingsland gentleman, Griffin Midleton of Churchstocke gentleman, Hopkins ap Owen of Edycliffe and Roger Howells of Gilden Downe welbeloved freinds executors of this my last will and testament requiring them and reposing speciall confidence and trust in them to see this my last will and testament duly performed soe as according to my true intent and meaning nor any of my said executors shall release any of my mortgages debts or demannds or doe any important thing therein without the consent and agreement of the other and that every of my saide executors shall be . . . into severall bonds one to the other in the some of one thowsand pounds a piece for the due performance of this my will or else to revoke and not medle as executors therein. In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed and put my seale the daye and yeare firste written witnesses to the sealing and subscribing of every lease George Holland, Cicely Holland, Richard Holland, Timothy Holland, Signum Joshua Midleton. Witnesses to the confirming and last reading hereof Robert Midleton, Clerk, John Midleton, Timothy Holland, Signum David Morris, Signum Johannis Bushop, Signum George Bushop, Signum Edwardi Lucas, Signum Margarette Hopton. Proved 1 Dec. 1623. Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Abstract of Chancery Proceedings, Public Record Office, London, C8/14/53: *Plaintiff:* Richard Jenkes of Kynourton (Kinnerton near Clun), Salop. *Defendants:* Robert Middelton, John Middelton. *Date:* 13 Oct. 1615. *Contents:* On Sept. 9, 39 Elis. (1597), a marriage settlement was made between Richard Jenkes, and Edmund Middleton late of Ryston, Salop and his son and heir Robert, concerning a marriage which should take place according to "the lawes of the holy church" between John Middelton, son and heir of Robert Middelton and Jone daughter of Richard Jenkes . . . to have and to holde the . . . saide premisses after the saide marriage solemnized to the use of your sayde orator till the saide Jone shoulde accomplish the age of twenty yeares . . . Jone, Richard's daughter, died 2 years ago, leaving three sons . . . Jenkes is "now impotent and aged about 80 yeere of age" . . . *The answers of Robert and John Middelton:* Both agree that the contents of the indenture mentioned by Jenkes are correct, but in addition Jenkes promised in this indenture to pay £30 to John Middelton when he was 21 years old . . . After the death of Jone Jenkes, John married secondly "Johan Redge the relict of one Oliver Redge". She was executrix of Oliver's will.

(3) *Jonas Jenks of London and Virginia*

The will of Jonas Jenks. Jonas Jenckes son of Jonas Jenckes citizen and white baker of London deceased, dated 1 Aug. 1633. Be it known unto all men that I . . . hereby give my full power and authority unto Joane Tyres of Barnabie Street in the parish of St. Mary Maudlen's co. Surrey to keep in her custody and possession all those goods which his mother Ann Jenckes of London did give and bequeath unto him the said Jonas until he shall accomplish the age of 21 or else until his return from Virginia ratifying and confirming by these presents that whatever the said Joane Tyres shall do or cause to be done in or about the premises concerning the said goods which are due and of right appertaining unto him to warrant and defend for ever the said Joan Tyres against all persons whatsoever as if I were there personally present. Witnesses: Henry Bradford, Thomas Corington, Henry Capell. M^{d} that I the said Jonas Jenckes do give unto the said Joane Tyres all the said goods which appertain unto me, if it please the Lord to call me out of this life before I return unto England and the same to convert to her own use. 9 Oct. 1636 Commission to Joanne Tyeres aunt of Jonas Jenckes deceased to administer the goods etc. of deceased according to the tenor of the Deed of Gift no executor having been named. P.C.C. 105 Pile.

The Will of John Maltby, of the parish of St. Olave Southwark, co. Surrey, brewer. Dated 14 March 1634–5. To Elizabeth Maltby my daughter £100, two feather beds, one tapestry coverlet of a single story, four pair of flaxen sheets, two great chests one of them of furre and the other marked with the letters H. M. upon the cover and three window cushions. The money to be delivered at the age of 21 or within six months of the day of marriage which of them shall first happen. To Mary Sherewood my first wife's daughter and unto Jonas Jinckes and Josias Jinckes my second wife's sons and to Elizabeth Martin my cousin 12d. apiece. All the rest of my goods and chattels, money, stock of beer, leases and estate whatsoever to my wife Anne Maltby whom I make sole executrix. Witnesses: Robert Wilson, F^{r} Fulshares, notary public. Proved 6 Sep. 1636 by Ann Maltbie, relict and executrix. 101 Pile. P.C.C. *Note:* The above will was subsequently declared null and void by sentence, and a later will was proved in its place, as below.

The will of John Maltbie of the parish of St. Olave Southwark, co. Surrey, brewer. Dated 22 June 1636. To Elizabeth Maltby my daughter £100 the which money is now in the hands of William Wright my kinsman and for which he hath entered into bond to my said daughter to pay at a certain day. To my said daughter Elizabeth Maltbie £200 which my wife and executrix shall pay within one year next after my decease. If my said daughter die before then the said bequeasts shall be proportionately shared amongst my own brothers and sisters. To my brother Anthonie Maltbie my best Bible. To my brother Symon my best suit and cloak but one. To my sister Ellen Mason 20s. to buy her a ring. To my sister Bridget Marten 20s. to buy her a ring. To Elizabeth Marten her daughter 10s. To the poor of the parish of St. Olave Southwark where I now dwell 40s. All the rest of my goods plate leases etc. to my wife Anne Maltbie whom I make sole executrix. I make my friends John Venner and Roger Askewe

7. MAP OF SHROPSHIRE

Showing Parishes in which 16th Century Jenks Families resided.

overseers and give them 20s. apiece to buy them rings. Witnesses: Thomas Champion of Hurst, co. Berks., Robert Windsor scrivener, Lazerus Amis his clerk. Proved 19 Nov. 1637 by Anne Maltbie, the relict and executrix. P.C.C.

Footnotes

1. The Register, v. 9, pp. 201–2.
2. Nugent, "Cavaliers and Pioneers", lists a Jenks with a question. A careful examination of the original entry shows that the name is Jones.

V. The Ancient Family of Jenks

Henry Harrison, in his scholarly treatise, "Surnames of the United Kingdom: A Concise Etymological Dictionary" (1918), indicates that Jenks is a shortened form of Jenkin or Jenkins; and equivalent to Jan or John with the Low German diminuative suffix -kin or -ken added. Harrison calls attention to the prevalence of the name Jenkin(s) in Wales; and attributes this fact to the great Flemish immigration into Pembrokeshire, which took place in the twelfth century.

It is not without interest that the first person of the Jenks surname whose identity is documented by contemporary records is from Shropshire, on the Welsh border. This man was John Jenks, a draper or dealer in uncut cloth, who in 1456 became a freeman of Shrewsbury, a market town and county seat. The following record of him is reported by H. E. Forrest in the "Shrewsbury Burgess Roll" (1924):

> Jenks, John (alias Sadler) of S(hrewsbury) draper, son of William of same i(ssue) Agnes, Julianna, 1456.

The next Shropshire reference to a Jenks is in Wolverton. Wolverton was in the ancient manor of Eton, parish of Eaton-under-Heywood, which is a few miles to the southwest of Shrewsbury. Here in 1521/2 Roland Jeynkys (Rowland Jenks) paid a tax to the priory at Wenlock, according to Eyton's "Antiquities of Shropshire", vol. 3, p. 318. A few years later in 1524/5, when Henry VIII levied the first great tax that touched the average Englishman, the following persons named Jenks were taxed in Shropshire:

E	179/166/130	Wenlock	
	Wollerton	Margery Jenks yn goods 3 li. sub. 18s.	
		Richard Jenks 40s. 3 li. sub. 12d.	
		Thomas Jenks 40s. sub. 12d.	
E	179/166/127	Monslow	
	Aston	William Jenks, collector	
		William Jenks in goods 5 li. subs. 2s. 8d.	
E	179/166/127	Purslow	
	Kempton	John Jenks in goods 40s. sub. 12d.	
	Clombury and Brompton	William Jenks, Collector, in goods 4 li., sub. 2s.	
E	179/166/131	Stottesden	
	Ordynton	Richard Jenks in goods 10 li. 5s.	
	North Clesbury	Robert Jenks 40s. subs. 12d.	

(In the following year, 1525/6, on a list of names of collectors, E 179/166/135, was "Rowlandus Jenks de Monselowe").

It is to be noted that four persons were taxed at Wolverton and one was taxed at adjoining Aston, parish of Munslow. From other sources we know that the Jenks family of Wolverton was closely related to the Jenks family of Aston. Of the eight heads of families taxed in Shropshire, those at Wolverton and Aston constitute the majority of the taxables of the name then in Shropshire. And the Jenks name was practically non-existent in the rest of England at this early date.

It is not surprising, then, that the only early Jenks pedigree is a pedigree for the family at Wolverton and nearby Aston. It forms a part of the "1623 Visitation of Shropshire" published by the Harleian Society. The chief ingredients of the printed pedigree are two pedigrees in the British Museum, Harl. 1396, fo. 175b and Harl. 1241, fo. 41b. The published pedigree, which incorrectly attributes to the early members of the family the spelling "Jenkes" (a spelling which was not used until later), must be evaluated with caution. For its early generations cannot be documented; and experience shows that we cannot trust the earlier generations of visitation pedigrees without adequate documentation.

The pedigree begins with "Elistan Glodred lord of Ferlexland [Ferlix] between Wy and Seuerne". The Welsh scholar, Maj. Francis Jones, recognizes the claimed royal ancestor as an historical figure of the eleventh century; and recognizes the line of descent as given for seven generations to John ap Rees as one based on an ancient document of accepted validity. The Jenks pedigree, however, shows that John ap Rees was father of Jenkyn Cambray of Wollarton, who in turn, was father of John Jenkes of "Wollarton" (Wolverton). This connection has not been confirmed. It does not conform either to the Welsh or English naming system; and is plainly open to suspicion. We suspect that it was concocted by pedigree writers of later generations to please descendants.

The wife of John Jenkes of Wollarton was Alice, daughter to Stephen Bowdler. This same marriage is reported in the Bowdler pedigree as published in the "1623 Visitation of Shropshire", where Bowdler is identified as Sir Stephen Bowdler, Knt., of Hope Bowdler, a place very near Wolverton. The son of John Jenks was given in the Jenks pedigree as Thomas, his grandson as John, and his great-grandson as Rowland Jenkes of Wolverton.

Rowland Jenkes, as we have shown, is the first person in the Jenks line whose identity appears to be confirmed by original documents. The line of Rowland Jenks' descendants, as given in the pedigree, can be confirmed to a large extent from contemporary sources and, with the exception of a few minor particulars, we accept it as basically correct.

Rowland Jenks' son Richard is the first Jenks in all of England known to have left a will. It was dated in 1538, the year that Henry VIII first required that parish incumbents record baptisms, marriages, and burials. The following abstract is from an intro-

duction to the Eaton-under-Heywood register as printed in *Shropshire Parish Register Society*, Hereford, vol. XIX, Part 3, p. i:

> We have a glympse of the Church before the Reformation in the Will of Richard Jenkes of Hatton "in the parish of Yeton in the Diocese of Hereford", dated 1538. He wills to be buried in the Church of Yeton. "I will that 12 new tapers be newe made before the Rode in the Church of Yeton". To the Church of Atton on the Hill [Acton Scott] 2 tapers. To the Church of Hope Hawther (Hope Bowdler) 2 tapers. "I will that money shall be dealed in Yeton Church and in Atton Church on Palm Sunday for my soule and all Christian soules. My eldest daughter to have my house in Hatton and all my other takings when my wife doth marry or my daughter is 15 years. My second daughter to have my landes in Auckeston [Alcaston] with part of the meadow. My wife to have my landes in Hewbrucke for life. My cosen* Thomas Jenks to have part of the meadowes end from the old hedge downwards". Executors, his brothers William and Thomas, Witnesses, John Griffyn, Thomas Jenkes, Agnes English. Proved by the Widow (the Executors renouncing) 1 June 1538 P.C.C. Richard Jenkes was a younger son of Rowland Jenkes of Wolverton.

Thomas had a son, George, who by 1570 advanced the fortunes of his family by marriage to Margaret Lutley, co-heiress of her brother. In 1584 George Jenkes applied to the College of Arms for a coat of arms and one was confirmed to him. George Jenkes became the first person of the surname whose right to arms was recognized by the College of Arms.

The official record of the confirmation made by Robert Cooke, Clarenceiux King of Arms, reads in part as follows:

> ". . . being required by George Jenkes of the County of Salop Gentleman to delyver unto him the Ancient Armes belonginge to that Name and samely whereof he is descended, confirmed under the Seale of my Office, at whose request being reasonable I have made search accordingly and do fynde that he may lawfully beare these Arrmes hereafter falloinge that is to say: Argent, three bores heades coupee, and a Cheefe indented Sables, . . ."

The worthy herald went on to say that he found no crest for the Jenkes family, and thereupon granted a crest to George Jenkes; and these were to be borne by the descendants of George Jenkes forever. No pedigree of George's family, according to Anthony R. Wagner, C.V.O., Richmond Herald, is filed with the College.

The descendants of George regarded this confirmation quite proudly. His eldest son, Francis, was called "armiger" in the 1592 subsidy; Francis' eldest son, Herbert, was called "armiger" when he went to Oxford. The church at Eaton-under-Heywood in which Herbert's younger brother, John, the vicar, was buried, contains an elaborate slab with the family coat of arms. (An interesting account of the Jenks inscription in the church and churchyard is given on page 43 of volume 10 of the fourth series of the *Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society*. For information about the use of the Jenkes coat of arms in Shropshire, consult "Armorial Bearings of Shropshire Families", *ibid.*, vol. 6, p. 463 (1883). No evidence has been found that Joseph Jenks, the American colonist, or his immediate family claimed a coat of arms.

*The "cosen" named by Richard was his nephew, Thomas Jenkes. At the time of the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII, the manor of Eton came into possession of John Pakyngton of Hampton Lovett: and it was to John Pakyington that Thomas Jenkes of "Hatton" paid his rents in 1544.

The examination of many early Shropshire subsidy lists, of chancery proceedings, of all Shropshire wills, 1538–1638, of practically all Shropshire parish registers, 1538–1638, has revealed but scattered Jenks references except for a few parishes. A study of the Jenks families at each of these parishes has suggested that in most cases there is a close inter-relationship of the families. Following is a list of the more important Shropshire parishes, Eaton-under-Heywood excepted, in which the Jenks family was represented, and a statement about each:

Clun: The close association of the family of Hugh Jenks of Clun with the family of Clunbury has already been shown.

Clunbury: William Jenks, collector of taxes, was taxed in 1524/5. A William Jenks, collector of taxes, was taxed in 1524/5 in Aston, parish of Munslow. We suspect that this was the same William. We have shown that the Jenks family of Aston was the same as that of nearby Eaton-under-Heywood.

Condover: William Jenks of "Doddington" died between 4 June and 24 Sept. 1562, when his will was probated (Consist. Court Lichfield). His children were Edmund, William, and Margaret. His son Edward, who married at Stapleton, had a large family.

High Ercoll: David Jenkes of "Sherlow" was involved sometime between 1533 and 1538 in a dispute over 20 acres of land (Chanc. Proc., C1/833/28). In his will, dated 28 Aug. 1574 (Consist. Court Lichfield), he mentioned his well-beloved cousin, "Adam Lutley gent. overseer". This strongly suggests a connection with the family at Eaton-under-Heywood, which intermarried with the Lutleys. David's widow, Elizabeth, was buried in 1593, aged five score years and more. William of "Obasson" in same parish, evidently a son, died an old man in 1607, leaving a large family.

Ludlow: Francis Jenks, son and heir of Richard of Quatford, was admitted to Middle Temple, London, in 1563. He married at Ludlow, in 1577, Alice Wilson, and was called gentleman and Queen's clerk of Ludlow in 1587. They had several children.

Quatford: Richard Jenkes of "The Hay" left a will of 20 May 1560 (Consist. Court of Lichfield and P.C.C. 6 Morrison) naming wife Elizabeth. According to the "1568 Visitation of London" and the "1619 Visitation of Kent", she was Elizabeth, daughter of William Blunt of Woddesley and Glose, Shropshire, by Joyce or Joanna, daughter of John Packington of Shropshire. He mentions Adam Lutley, his loving kinsman, as executor. Adam Lutley, it is noted, was a relative also of David Jenkes of High Ercoll. Richard's will also mentions land in Munslow and refers to John Pakington (to whom Thomas Jenkes of Hatton, Eaton-under-Heywood, was paying taxes). Finally, the descendants of his daughter, Margaret, who married Humphrey Wightwick, Esq., of Tettenhall, Staffordshire, quartered on their arms the same Jenkes arms as those confirmed to George Jenkes of Eaton-under-Heywood.

The above very rough summary of a detailed investigation suggests that the Jenks families throughout Shropshire came from a parent stem, and that parent stem originated in the manor of Eton.

Investigation of Jenks families throughout the rest of England for the sixteenth century reveals only scattered groups, which begin to appear about the middle of the sixteenth century. The family appears most prolific outside Shropshire in Warwickshire, particularly in the parishes of Alcester and Aston Cantlow, and in Worcestershire, particularly the parishes of Earl's Croome and Great Comberton. A few members of the family went to London, and some of these became members of the great city companies. Notable among them was William Jenks, citizen and grocer of London who,

circa 1518–29, was surety for "Welshmen living in Wales" (Chanc. Proc., C1/586/32). A daughter, Elizabeth, married Richard Rich, knt., who in 1547 became Baron Rich of Lees (Cokayne, "Complete Peerage", 2nd ed., vol. X, p. 776). No evidence has been found that any member of the early family attained knighthood. A recent edition of Burke's "Peerage, Baronetage, and Knighthood" lists Sir Richard Atherly Jenks, 2nd Bt. 8, Connought Place, W. 2, London.

Evidence points to the fact that the Jenks family originated in the manor of Eton, Shropshire, a few miles southwest of Shrewsbury, in the fourteenth century. By the middle of the fifteenth century we find the first reference to the name in an original document. In the early part of the sixteenth century the name was scattered in more than a half dozen Shropshire parishes. During the sixteenth century, the family spread out eastward through the middle of England and some members of the family reached London. If one should draw an imaginary line between Shrewsbury and London, one would locate most sixteenth century members of the Jenks family within a few miles of this line. Such is the background of the family from which the descendants of the American colonist, Joseph Jenks, can claim descent.

VI. The First Wife of Joseph Jenks

It has long been recognized that the New England colonist, Joseph Jenks (1599–1683), married twice. His first wife, whom he married in England, was the mother of Joseph Jenks, Jr. His second wife, whom he obviously married in America, was the mother of his American-born children.

The identity of the first wife has proved puzzling. From American sources it has been suggested that she was Rebecca Hudson. For Gov. Joseph Jen(c)ks of Rhode Island, the son of Joseph Jenks, Jr., is said to have written that he had a grandmother, Rebecca Hudson, of Lynn, Mass., the daughter of Thomas Hudson. American genealogical directories identify a Thomas Hudson who was at Lynn by 1638. Evidence for the claimed relationship, however, is not strong. Gov. Joseph Jen(c)ks had more than one grandmother; while tradition and documentary evidence point to the fact that Joseph Jenks' first wife died before he came to America.

The tradition, as published in The Register (vol. 9, p. 201), over a century ago, reads as follows:

> "Joseph Jenks, senior, was a widower when he came over. Our tradition states that he left Joseph, Jr., with his maternal grand-parents, whose family name I know not — after assigning a sum sufficient for his maintenance until he should be of age, when he was directed to join his father in America. But he must have arrived, it appears, before that period, perhaps when 16, and is said to have had a brother, George, or William, who 'went from England to Virginia'".

It has been shown that the colonist was traditionally associated with Hounslow, a chapelry partially in the parish of Isleworth,

Middlesex, and that the parish registers include two Jenks entries, one reporting the burial of a daughter [Eliza]beth on 2 Nov. 1638, the other reporting the death of Joseph's English wife: "1634/5 February 29 Jone Jeankes the wife of Joseaff Jeankes was buryed".

It has also been shown that the colonist was traditionally from Colebrook, Buckinghamshire; that *Colnbrook* was a chapelry in Horton; and that the parish registers of Horton show only one Jenks entry, the one reporting the baptism on 12 Oct. 1628 of Joseph Jenks, Jr. The Bishop's transcripts report this also; but under a variant spelling that had hitherto escaped detection: "We doe record Joseph Gines the son of Joseph was baptized the 12th day of October 1628". The transcripts also show that on 5 Nov. 1627 Joseph Jenkes and Ellen Hearne were married.

This entry, which is on a page that is duly certified by the church wardens, appears at variance with the burial record, which records Joseph's wife as Jone (or Joan).

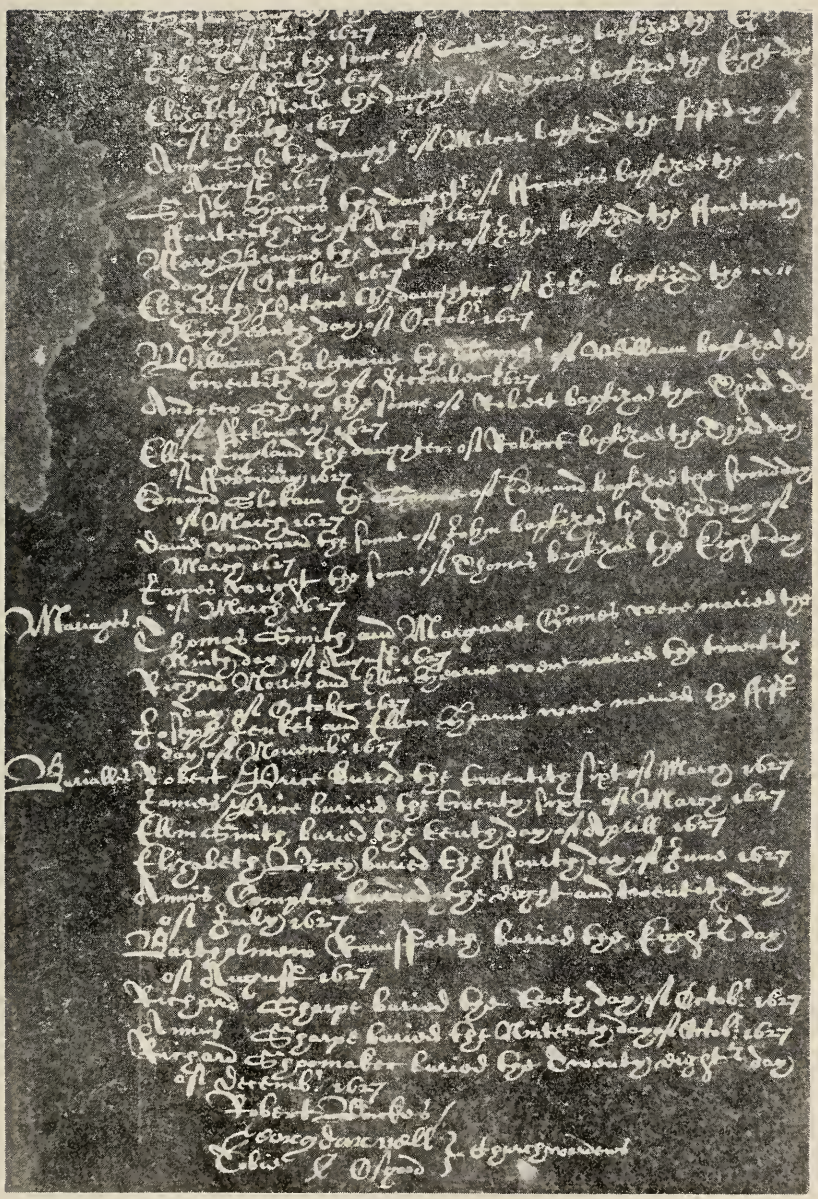
We are convinced that the entries for the two parishes refer to the same Joseph Jenks; but it is difficult to infer a second marriage between 1627 and 1635. Our only other recourse is to question the accuracy of the marriage entry in the Bishop's transcript for Horton.

The Bishop's transcripts, however incomplete they may be, are official documents legally authorized. They were created by a Constitution of Convocation of 25 Oct. 1597. The Constitution, which was issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury and other ecclesiastical authorities and approved by Queen Elizabeth, decreed that every year the wardens of each parish were to copy the parish register entries and send the copy to the Bishop's registry. By the canon of 1603 the copy was to be signed by the minister and wardens. Here we have a record that appears as official as the deed book in the county court house.

According to Blackstone " . . . it is a settled rule and maxim that nothing shall be averred against a record, nor shall any plea or even proof be admitted to the contrary . . ." There are two considerations, however, that face us in the present instance. First, the Bishop's transcript purports to be an authenticated copy of the parish register; yet we know that the Horton parish register does not and probably did not contain the original record. We can only assume that the Bishop's transcript was made from an intermediate paper, probably long since destroyed. Secondly, the Bishop's transcript containing the marriage entry records two weeks earlier the marriage of another Ellen Hearne. The two transcript entries read as follows:

Richard Norris and Ellin Hearne were married the
twentieth day of October 1627
Joseph Jenkes and Ellen Hearne were married the
fifth day of Nouemb[r] 1627

We submit that the copyist, in transcribing the Jenks marriage, may have inadvertently copied down a part or all of the maiden's name from the previous entry instead of copying the original entry.



8. MARRIAGE RECORD OF JOSEPH JENKES

Portion of Bishop's Transcript of 1627. Parish Entries for Horton, Bucks. Courtesy of Bodleian Library, Oxford.

The distinguished Bucks' scholar, A. Vere Woodman, F.S.A., after examining the transcript entries, wrote on 19 Nov. 1955 as follows: "Although the forename of Joseph's wife is probably blundered, I do not think that this is the case with the surname . . . I have met cases in which the forename was blundered but I cannot remember an instance in which the surname has been entered wrongly. The marriage entry, as it stands, is legal evidence, whether a court would allow that a mistake had been made, I cannot say!"

On the assumption that Joseph Jenks married into the Hearne family of Colnbrook, we append the following discussion of the Buckinghamshire family of the name.

The Hearne Family of Buckinghamshire

The name Hearn or Hearne, according to Henry Harrison's "Surnames of the United Kingdom: A Concise Etymological Dictionary" (1918), is a word meaning dweller in a nook or corner of land. In Middle English the spelling is "herne", in old English "hurne". The surname has many variants including Harne, Herne, Hieron, and Heron.

"The History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham", which was written by George Lipscomb in 1847, shows several very early references to the name in Buckinghamshire. Robert le Hurne of Weston Turville was named on a tax return of 1341 (vol. 2, p. 495). Roger Heron, clerk, of the manors of Middle Claydon and Eselburgh, was named in fines of 1424 and 1427 (vol. 1, p. 177). The first Hearne will of Buckinghamshire was dated 1490. Hearne wills proved during the sixteenth century in the Archdeaconry Court of Buckinghamshire were signed by persons inhabiting the following parishes: Agmondesham (Amersham?), Chearsley, Edlesborough, Hughenden, Marsh Gibbon, Padbury, Penn, Prince's Risborough, Over Winchendon, Weston-Turville, and Wycombe.

Penn, the Buckinghamshire parish in which William Penn for a time resided, was a most important center for the Hearne family of the sixteenth century. From the branch at Penn, came the forebears of Thomas Hearne (1678–1735) of White Waltham, co. Berks, the noted antiquarian. In 1711 he was informed by his father:

> "As for our family of the Hearnes, they came from Penn in Buckinghamshire but of what antiquity there I know not at present though there be of the name there still and I believe they have been of long standing there . . . My father's name was George, the son of Wm. Hearne of Penn but what his father's name was I do not know at present [George Hearne, son of William, was baptized at Penn in 1618], but I am apt to believe that Herne, Hearon, and Hearne were all at first one family . . ."

According to J. G. Jenkins, "History of the Parish of Penn", a William Heron was named a suitor of the manor as early as 1479. The first Penn Hearne from whom descent can be traced is William Herne who is named in the 1546 subsidy.

1. William Hearne, of Penn, Buckinghamshire, was taxed 2d for lands in the 1546 subsidy and 2s 7d for lands in the subsidy of 1 Elizabeth 1558/9. He was buried 7 Dec. 1563. His wife's name was Joan ———. His will, dated 5 Dec. 1562[3?] and proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Bucks, gives his mother two sheep. She may have been Agnes Hearne, the elder, who was buried 3 April 1573. He named as overseers William Culverhouse, who was of Penn, and Jells (Giles) Skidmore, who was of Wycombe. His widow, Joan, married, secondly, 10 Nov. 1566, William West.

Children:

2. i. John, m. Agnes Grove.
3. ii. William, m. Sibbel ———.
iii. Joane, m. 25 Jan. 1572/3 David Shrimpton.
iv. Merill, m. 29 Jan. 1580/1 William Grove.
v. Alice, m. 11 Oct. 1568 Silvester Hill.
vi. Sybell, bapt. 17 July 1563; m. 22 Jan. 1591/2 Hugh Robinson.

2. John Hearne (*William*), married 6 Feb. 1574/5 Agnes Grove. He was a tailor as shown by the baptismal entry for his daughter, Phoebe. His wife was a member of a family most prominently identified with Penn for many generations. The couple were buried on 15 Nov. 1623 and 31 March 1628, respectively.

Children:

i. William, bapt. 27 Nov. 1575; m. 4 Dec. 1609 Susanna Ellis. Issue: (1) *Susanna*, bapt. 24 Jan. 1612/13; (2) *Stephen*, bapt. 26 Dec. 1614; (3) *George*, bapt. 6 April 1618, ancestor of Thomas Hearne, the antiquary; (4) *Robert*, bapt. 21 May 1620; (5) *Matthias*, bapt. 24 Feb. 1624/5; (6) *Thomas*, bapt. 14 Aug. 1626.
ii. John, bapt. 17 Aug. 1578, called the younger; buried 23 Jan. 1615/16. Issue: (1) *Joan*, bapt. 10 Feb. 1610/11: (2) *Edmond*, bapt. 28 Feb. 1612/13; buried 12 Feb. 1615/16: (3) *John*, named in Uncle Matthew's will.
iii. Henry, bapt. 19 March 1580/1. Issue: (1) *Henry*, bapt. 3 March 1610/11; buried 6 Oct. 1610/11; (2) *Isaac*, bapt. 26 July 1612; (3) *Eady*, bapt. 16 Oct. 1614.
iv. Matthew, bapt. 1 Feb. 1583/4; m. Elizabeth Franklin. His will was dated 27 July 1643 and proved 2 May 1650.
v. Phoebe, bapt. 24 April 1586; m. 19 Jan. 1617/18 Henry Hill.
vi. Sarah, bapt. 13 April 1589.
vii. Mary, bapt. 25 Jan. 1592/3.

3. William Hearne (*William*) was buried 26 April 1629. He married Sibbel ———, who was buried 18 Jan. 1627/8.

Children:

i. Agnes, bapt. 16 April 1580.
ii. Henry, bapt. 3 Dec. 1581 or 82.
iii. Silvester, bapt. 8 Dec. 1583.
iv. Mary, bapt. 17 Jan. 1584/5; buried 21 Feb. 1584/5.
v. Merril, bapt. 1 May 1586; m. 29 May 1608 George Dosset.
vi. Perhaps George (twin), bapt. 12 May 1588.
vii. Perhaps Susan (twin), bapt. 12 May 1588. The register does not identify the father of these twins.
viii. Elizabeth, bapt. 1 Oct. 1592.

The Hearnes of Colnbrook

The name Hearne is noteworthy in the annals of Colnbrook and elsewhere in the Buckinghamshire parish of Horton because of Edmund Hearne, grandson of the first Hearne to settle in the area. In his will of 1686, Edmund bequeathed to the poor of the parish each year forever £1 10s, a substantial sum for those days. The fund created under the terms of the will was administered by the parish for over two centuries and became known as Hearne's Charity. James Gyll who in 1862 published a history of the area under the title "History of the Parish of Wraysbury, Ankernycke Priory and Magna Charta Island, with the History of Horton, and the Town of Colnbrook, Bucks", tells the story of Hearne's Charity, and on page 233 wrote a very brief pedigree of Hearne of Colnbrook.

The pedigree begins with ——— Hearne who was the father of two brothers, John and George. The parish registers of Horton indicate that John had arrived by 1599 and George by 1612. If their father was indeed a resident of Colnbrook, as the pedigree suggests, we have no one to point to save an otherwise unidentified William Hearne, who with George Hearne was essoined in 1620, according to the fragmentary manorial rolls preserved at Aylesbury.

The origin of William, John, and George has been difficult to prove despite a careful search of the parish registers of many Buckinghamshire parishes. The only clue concerns Penn, the parish from which the noted antiquary, Thomas Hearne, was descended. In the Hearne family of Penn, the christian names Edmund, George, and Susan occur. In the Hearne family of Colnbrook in Horton, these same names reoccur. It is possible that the families are closely related.

Following is a pedigree of the Hearne family of Colnbrook:

1. William (?) Hearne, perhaps parent of John and George Hearne, named in the manorial records of 1620.

Children:

2. i. John.
3. ii. George.

2. John Hearne (*?William*), of the parish of Horton, was born say about 1575. He came to Horton by 1599. In 1619 and 1621 he was, according to the few extant manorial rolls, excused from non-appearance in court. In 1620 he was a juryman and in 1623 a constable. He was buried on 7 Feb. 1626/7. His wife, Margaret ———, was buried 5 June 1626. Several members of his family were victims of the plague of 1626.

Children:

i. Margaret, bapt. 21 June 1599; m. 10 March 1625 Thomas Soul.
ii. Mary, bapt. 23 Aug. 1601.
iii. John, bapt. 3 Jan. 1602; presumably d. young.
iv. Jone, bapt. 9 April 1604; presumably d. young.
v. Jone, bapt. 19 Jan. 1605; perhaps one of the name who m. 12 Oct. 1640 John Humperby.

vi. SUSAN, bapt. 15 May 1608. An Ann was buried 13 Feb. 1626/7.

vii. JOHN, bapt. 1 Nov. 1609; m. at Hillingden, Middlesex, 14 April 1628, JOAN ALLEN. He was buried 11 Aug. 1639 as John Hieron. His will, dated Horton 8 April 1639, was probated 3 Oct. 1639 in the Archdeaconry Court of Bucks. Issue, surviving children named in the will were to be bound as apprentices: (1) *John*, bapt. 22 March 1628/9; (2) *Francis;* (3) *William*, bapt. Dec. 1633, father of Edward and named in will of brother Edmund; (4) *Grace*, bapt. 7 Feb. 1635; apparently died young; (5) *Edmund*, bapt. 16 Mar. 1638; m. at Horton, in 1663, Dinah Bowry. His will, dated 8 July 1684 and proved 8 July 1686 (P.C.C. 96 Lloyd), names wife Dinah, nephew Edward, son of his brother William Hearne, sons-in-law (step-sons) Francis and Samuel Bowry. He made the bequest to which reference has been made.

viii. ELIZABETH, bapt. 23 Jan. 1613/4.

ix. ALICE, bapt. 9 March 1617.

2. GEORGE HEARNE (?*William*), apparently of Colnbrook in Horton was evidently born about 1578. The name of his wife is unknown.

George Hearne came to the vicinity of Horton by 1612 when a child was baptized. He was excused in 1619, 1620, and 1621 for non-appearance in court. In 1630 he was sworn on a jury. He was possibly acquainted with the poet, John Milton, who resided at Horton from 1632 to 1638. In 1639 he was named overseer in the will of John Hearne, Jr., a fact which strengthens the statement of the pedigree that John and George were brothers. As "George Hieron" he was buried 22 Aug. 1643.

Children, the identity of the first two is inferred on the basis of the evidence given below; the younger children were named in the Horton parish registers:

i. ELLEN, b. *ca.* 1605; m. at Horton, 20 Oct. 1627, RICHARD NORRIS. Issue: (1) *Richard*, bapt. 21 Feb. 1629/30; (2) *Dorothy*, bapt. 30 Dec. 1632; (3) *George*, bapt. 21 May 1635; buried 1 June 1641; (4) *Richard*, bapt. 24 Feb. 1638/9; (5) *Mary*, bapt. 12 June 1645; (6) *Ellen*, bapt. 27 July 1648. Ellen is obviously named after her mother. George is apparently named after George Hearne, one of the two adult Hearnes residing in the parish, and presumably the grandfather.

ii. JOAN (?), b. *ca.* 1607; m. at Horton, 5 Nov. 1627, JOSEPH JENKS, bapt. 26 Aug. 1599, the American colonist. The Bishop's transcripts show that Joseph Jenks married *Ellen* Hearne. We believe this entry to be miscopied for two reasons: (1) The previous entry in the Bishop's transcript shows that Ellen Hearne married Richard Norris; and (2) the parish registers of Isleworth, Middlesex, show that Joseph Jenks had a wife *Joan*, who was buried 29 Feb. 1634/5. If we assume that the copyist merely miscopied the maiden name of the bride, we now must ask: Who was the father of Joan Hearne? There were two adult males in the parish who were parents at the time, John and George. We know that John had a daughter Joan; but we do not have the names of the children of George baptized before 1612. John died in 1627, and George in 1643. George harmonizes very nicely with known facts and tradition. For Joseph Jenks emigrated about 1641, and his son emigrated by 1646, when he was 18, or before. According to family tradition, which is quoted again for emphasis, "Joseph Sr. left Joseph Jr. with his maternal grand-parents, whose family name I know not — after assigning a sum sufficient for his maintenance until he should

come of age, when he was directed to join his father in America. But he must have arrived, it appears, before that date, perhaps when 16. . . ." As grandson of George Hearne who died in 1643, it would be quite logical for Joseph Jenks, Jr., to come to America before he came of age.

iii. MARGARET, bapt. 4 Oct. 1612.
iv. EDWARD, bapt. 18 Aug. 1616.

Years later a William Hearne or Herne migrated to America. Clayton Torrence, in his "Old Somerset on the Eastern Shore", shows that Hearne was of Mattapony, Somerset Co., Md., as early as 9 Aug. 1671. He married in Somerset County, 31 Dec. 1672, Katherine Maltis or Mallis, widow. The family genealogy identifies the colonist as a London merchant.

DOCUMENTS

Transcriptions or abstracts and annotations by A. VERE WOODMAN, Esq., F.S.A.

(1) *Hearne entries from the Horton Register*

The register begins in 1571 and is in excellent condition to 1615 and then rather poor and obviously defective in places until 1658 when it again becomes good. The first Hearn entry occurs in 1599:

Baptisms

Margaret dau. of John Herne 21 June 1599
Mary dau. of John Herne 13 Aug. 1601
John, son of John Herne, 3 Jan. 1602 (1602/3)
Jone dau. of John Herne 9 April 1604
Jone dau. of John Herne 19 Jan. 1605 (1605/6)
Susan dau. of John Herne 15 May 1608
John son of John Herne 1 Nov. 1609
Margaret dau. of George Herne 4 Oct. 1612
Elizabeth dau. of John Herne 23 Jan. 1613 (1613/14)
Edward son of George Hearne 18 Aug. 1616
(The above entry has been inserted in a different hand)
Alice dau. of John Hearne 9 March 1617 (1617/18)
John son of John Hearne 22 March 1628 (1628/9)
"Joseph Jinckes ye son of Joseph Jincks" 12 Oct. 1628
William Hieron son of John Hieron 8 Dec. [?]
Grace dau. of John Hieron 1635
N.B. This entry is partially cut away.
Edmund son of John and Joane Heron 10 Mar. 1638 (1638/9)
Edward son of Edward Hieron 17 Jan. 1641 (1641/2)
N.B. He was buried 18 Jan. the following day.
Hannah dau. of Edward Hieron 18 Sept. 1645
Edward son of Edward & Hannah Hearne "was born the 6th day of July and baptized the same day"
John Herne son of John & Catharine Herne born 12 July 1657
Katharine dau. of John & Katharine Herne born 14 Feb. 1658 (1658/9)
Edward son of John & Catharine Heron born 23 Jan. 1660/1

Marriages

Richard Holland & Margaret Heron 29 April 1639
John Humperby & Joane Hieron 12 Oct. 1640
[It is not surprising that the Jenks-Hearn marriage does not occur. Only fourteen marriages are recorded 1615–1630. (They average about four a year.) None at all occur for 1625, 1626, 1627, and 1628 and only one for 1629.]

Burials

Margaret wife of John Harne 5 June 1626 "pest"
William Harne 21 Jan. 1626 (1626/7) "pest"
Elizabeth Harne 6 Feb. 1626 (1626/7) "pest"
John Harne 7 Feb. 1626 (1626/7) "pest"

Ann Harne 13 Feb. 1626 (1626/7) "pest"
N.B. A score or more are said to have died of pest or plague 1626/7 and some in 1637; occasionally they are entered as "of Colebrook".
Grace dau. of John Hieron 7 March 1635 (1635/6)
John Hieron 11 Aug. 1639
George Heron 22 Aug. 1643
N.B. Burials from 1653–1658 are wanting.
Catharine Heron wife of George Heron 17 Dec. 1659
William son of William 18 Aug. 1670
John Hearne 17 Dec. 1670
Catharine Hearne 31 Dec. 1670

John Heron occurs as churchwarden, March 1638

(2) *Norris entries from the Horton Register*

Richard Norris married Ellen Hearne 12 Oct. 1627 (transcript)
The register records the baptism of the following children:
Richard, 21 Feb. 1629/30:
Dorothy, 30 Dec. 1632
George 21 May 1635
Richard 24 Feb. 1638/9
Mary, 12 June 1645
Ellen, 27 July 1648
George, the son of Richard Norris was buried 1 June 1641, but, although the burials were searched until 1680, no other Norrises occur.
The name George strongly suggests that his wife was the daughter of George Hearn and that her name was, as given in the transcripts, Ellen.

(3) *Extracts from the Manorial Records of Horton*

They are very incomplete, being mostly views of frankpledge.
1619 John Herne and George Hearne were essoined.
1620 George Hearne and William Herne were essoined.
John Hearne was sworn on the jury for the King.
1621 George Hearne and John Hearne were essoined.
1622 No reference
1623 John Hearne was chosen constable for Horton for the following year (constables were also chosen for Colebroke in Horton, Chalvey, and Eaton).
1624 No reference
1626 No reference.
1630 John Hearne essoined. George Hearne sworn on the jury.
1631 John Hearne sworn on the jury.
1633 John Hearne sworn on the jury.
1636 John Hearne sworn on the jury.
1640 No reference.

(4) *Abstract of the will of John Hearne (Jr.) of Horton (Arch. Bucks)*

John Hearne of Horton, husbandman, sick in body
To John Hearne my eldest son £10
To Francis Hearne my second son £10
To William Hearne my third son £5
To Edmond Hearne my fourth son £5
The legacies to be paid at their age of 21 years and if any son die, his portion is to be equally distributed. All other goods and chattells to my wife Joane Hearne whom I make executrix. She is to give such security for the payment of the legacies as Mr. Henry Bullstrode or his son Mr. Thomas Bullstrode shall think reasonable and to bring up children until they are bound apprentices.
Overseers: George Hearne and Francis Bowry of Horton. Dated 8 April 1639.
Witnesses Thomas Wilkinson, clerk, Robert Hall, the writer. Proved 3 Oct. 1639.

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Prepared by Mrs. Dorothy Smith Coleman

Names of Persons and Places are indexed under modern spelling wherever possible and the ancient spelling variations are noted.

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